

MCCALL'S MAGAZINE

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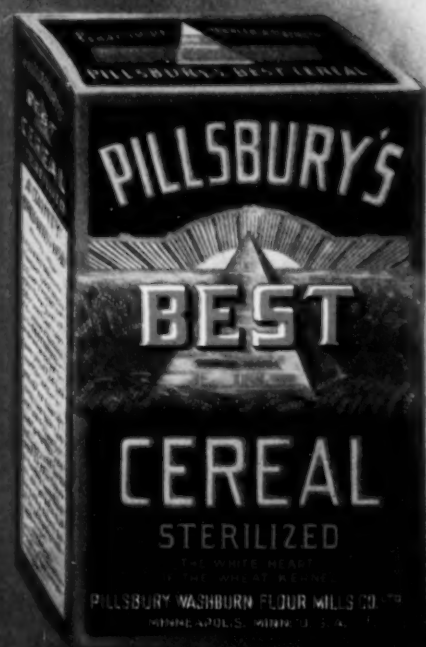
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MCCALL'S MAGAZINE

(The Queen of Fashion)

THE McCALL COMPANY, Publishers, 236 to 246 West 37th Street

JAMES H. OTTLEY, Pres. and Treas.,
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Asst. Secy., Hillsdale, New Jersey

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No. 3

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER, 1907



1796, Ladies' Cutaway Jacket 1779, Ladies' Jacket 1794, Ladies' Double-Breasted Coat 1751, Ladies' Single-Breasted Coat
1781, Ladies' Nine-Gored, Pleated Skirt

THE LATEST DESIGNS IN COATS AND JACKETS

For full descriptions and other views, see elsewhere in this Magazine.

Lessons in

How to Make and

By MME.

Millinery

Trim a Winter Hat

ELISE VAUTIER



THE arbiters of fashion, who reside in Paris, have decided that the brims of the winter hats shall roll slightly away from the face. The summer hats have nearly all been turned down over the noses and ears of the wearers, so it is but natural to suppose that the new hats will roll in the opposite direction. Not with that sharp turn, directly from the roots of the hair outward, that we had last winter, and that caused so many people to wear a continual look of surprise or terror, but a gentle turn that shows all the face and some of the hair of the woman beneath it. The brims are somewhat broader too, and the width of the latter is in the front or side, where it belongs. It certainly was an unnatural fashion to have the chief trimming and size of the hat in the back. Every woman looked as though she had such a weak neck she could not hold her head up, and, in consequence, hair and hat were all slipping off backward. It is to be hoped that fashion will go out entirely.

As to materials, almost anything seems to be permissible. Velvet is, as always, first favorite, and well it may be. It makes a serviceable hat, and is more becoming than any known fabric. It is not necessarily very expensive. A fair quality of velvet ought to last two seasons, with any care at all. And it can frequently be put over a new shape or draped in a different style, and look as well the second season as it did the first, and one has practically a new hat with very little expense. A felt hat is often as handsome as a velvet, and felt is always more appropriate for a severe-looking hat to be worn with a tailor gown, but it shows wear as much as velvet, and is not so easy to renovate.

Fig. 3 shows a velvet hat trimmed with plumes and ribbon with a few pink roses beneath the brim. This is one of the newest shapes, and is becoming to a great many faces. Velvet, as I have said, is always becoming, and in this case the pink roses nestling in the hair and the feather drooping over the curling brim make this hat set off a pretty face marvelously.

Without doubt, covering a velvet frame is a particular piece of work, but with care and thought it can be accomplished, and then one has a handsome hat.

There are two kinds of frames that may be covered with velvet. One is of buckram, the other of wire. Both have their advantages and disadvantages. The buckram is stiff, and there is something to sew to, but it is blocked, crown and brim, from a solid piece of material, so the entire hat must be handled all the time you are working with it. And if for any reason one wishes to change the shape a little, it is a very difficult thing to do. Whereas the wire frame may be bent and twisted to suit the wearer.

The new wire frames are made with the crown and the brim finished separately. They are held together by tiny wires that are easily found and cut. This very greatly simplifies covering the frame.

The wire frame must first be covered with a foundation material of some kind, no matter what the outside is to be, or the shape of the wires will show through. Anything may be used for this purpose—a piece of light-weight crinoline, or old taffeta, or net, or anything that is light in weight and still has some body to it.

Cover the frame smooth and tight, both sides of the brim and the outside of the crown. Begin by placing the under side

of the brim as flat as the shape will permit on the foundation material. Pin the free edges over the outer wire. Keep under side of brim as close to covering material as possible and cut about half an inch from edge

of frame. If the brim is very much bent, cut the covering material but a short distance, then pin and then cut a little more. When the foundation is finally cut, be sure the pins hold it taut and firm before basting it over the outer wire. Next make a head opening in foundation by making first a slit from front to back, then one from right to left, the exact size of crown opening. Continue to slit covering until it turns into the crown easily. Cut away all excess material, leaving about an inch for this purpose.

Fig. 2 shows under part of brim of wire frame covered with foundation material, with crown opening cut and partially sewed into position. The upper side of the brim covering reaches only to outer edge and does not turn under at all. This may be treated exactly like the under side—that is, material pinned to position along outer edge, and the crown piece cut away or goods for under side of brim may be cut double and one piece applied to upper side of brim. An upper side cut in this way will probably be a trifle larger than is necessary, but a small pleat can be laid on the portion of frame the trimming is expected to cover.

To cover crown, cut piece of material the depth of crown and pin or sew firmly to position around the sides. Then cut circular piece about half an inch larger than top of crown and turn edges down on side piece just mentioned. When covering frame with outside material, cover top of crown first, then turn under upper edges of side band and make it cover raw edges of crown piece, which has previously been sewed down to side lining. The crown is now easily placed in position and sewed to the brim in two or three places only.

The outside covering of the brim edge may be finished by cutting the piece for the upper side large enough to cover the outer wire and turning the under piece down on it and blind-stitching them together; or both upper and under brim covering may be cut just the size of the brim and the outer edge finished by a bias binding. This may be cut from one to two inches wide, as is preferred, but it must be cut absolutely bias. Before

applying, turn under one edge about a quarter inch and cat-stitch with fine silk. This holds the edge better than hemming and does not require half the stitches. Place free edge of binding as near or far from upper side of brim as width of binding permits, and stitch close. Join on side of hat trimming will cover. Now snap binding over edge to under side of brim. Do not attempt to sew this side down, though it may be necessary to tack it in certain places if the brim turns very sharply, and so makes a corner that is hard to fit.

The next things to be considered are the bands or bandeaux. The size and shape of these depend on the size and shape of the head of the wearer of the hat. If the head size of the hat is too large, a shape like the large piece displayed here—Fig. 4—is cut. Usually this is about seventeen inches long altogether, about one and a half inches wide at the narrowest part and broadening to about two and a half or three inches. This is put in the crown of the hat with the broad part so placed—generally on the left side—that it will protrude and tilt the hat at an angle becoming to the wearer. The short



FIG. 1.—CROWN PARTIALLY COVERED WITH ALTERNATE BIAS FOLDS OF VELVET AND TAFFETA SILK

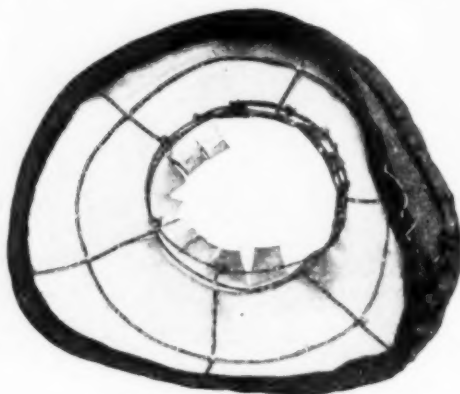


FIG. 2.—UNDER PART OF BRIM OF WIRE FRAME COVERED WITH FOUNDATION MATERIAL, WITH CROWN OPENING CUT AND PARTIALLY SEWED TO POSITION

band is used to raise the hat in one particular place. These bands are cut from buckram or crinoline and wired on all sides, the wires being applied with a coarse buttonhole stitch. They are then covered, usually with velvet. The short band, Fig. 5, is shown here with one side covered; the other side to be applied flat and hemmed down. When the hat is trimmed the bands are decorated with maline, flowers or ribbon, as the wearer fancies.

Trimming is, of course the most important part of the undertaking and the one where least assistance can be rendered the worker. The trouble with most people who try to trim hats is that they are too precise; they tack and sew everything down until the trimming looks as though it had been put on with hammer and nails. There is no necessity for this. Trimming should be fastened firmly in one place. Nearly always this is enough. If a bow is to be made, do not attempt to sew every loop in place; begin by fastening a piece of heavy cotton or thread—do not use silk, it slips—to your ribbon. Use this to twist around each loop as it is formed. Put it around twice, rather loosely at first, then if it does not look just right, you can change the position and size of the loop until it does, then the thread can be tightened and the next loop formed. A very fine covered wire is sometimes used for this purpose very successfully. Milliners call this tie wire. When the bow is finally in the desired position on the hat, fasten firmly through the center. This will be enough unless there happens to be a particularly long loop that, for some reason, must stay in a certain position; then use coarse cotton and tack once somewhat loosely.

Ostrich feathers or tips are at once the most graceful hat trimming and the most difficult to manage by inexperienced trimmers. It is impossible, of course, to give any but very general advice, but the following are some hints that ought to be helpful in any case: After you have decided as nearly as possible what position you want the feathers to occupy on the hat, sew the quill of the feather firmly to the hat with the tips drooping as nearly as possible in the direction you wish. Then take a piece of tie wire from three to four inches long, put around the quill of feather once, and fasten firmly. Make a loop on the under side with the remaining wire. (See Fig. 6.) Now twist and turn the wire until the feather assumes the droop you wish it to have, then fasten the wire to the hat. This gives the feather some play, yet fastens it securely. It is, of course, impossible to give definite information on these points, but, generally speaking, the loop should be about two inches long and placed about three-quarters of the way down the quill.

If you are using flowers, do not attempt to sew each flower to the hat. Arrange them in the spray, or the wreath, or the bunch, before you put them on the hat. This is easily done with a piece of tie wire, and you can get a better idea of the general effect than if you sew them on one at a time.

Fig. 1 shows a crown partially covered with alternate bias folds of velvet and taffeta silk. This is a pretty model, and one in which small quantities of material may be utilized with telling effect. The entire frame may be covered with folds or else brim or crown only, and the rest of the hat covered plain. Which part of the frame is to be plain must be left to the trimmer. One naturally does not wish the band-covered portion, which is decorative in itself, to be covered by trimming. The combinations of material that may be used in this way are practically endless. Besides silk and velvet, like model (Fig. 1), either material may be used with maline or with a silk or felt braid, or stitched folds of cloth may be used to

match a tailor suit. If a dress hat is desired, folds of maline, or velvet, or silk, combined with a narrow edging lace, are lovely, and lace or maline with flower petals makes a beautiful hat. Very frequently flowers that are too shabby to be used in their original state are good enough to pull to pieces if they are thoroughly dusted and given a gasoline bath.

If a hat is to be decorated in this way, begin by covering outside wire first, placing half the fold on the upper and half on the under side of brim and work toward the crown. If the crown is to be so covered, place half the first fold on top of the outer edge of crown and half on the sides, thus covering the turn of the crown completely. Then work toward center of crown and toward lower edge of sides.

The lining of a hat should be put in after a hat is covered and before it is trimmed. The crown lining is held in place by

four long stitches, and the side lining put in with a large but shallow buttonhole stitch, made by holding the point of the needle toward you. After the hat is trimmed the lining is drawn up by a tiny ribbon run through a hem on the upper edge.

Ribbon trimmings of all sorts are very fashionable this season. A great variety of styles are shown in these. Ombres are particularly good and are usually in three shades of the one color. Such ribbons are employed as a trimming on hats that match either the darkest or the lightest tone of the ribbon.

Some effort has been made to introduce the wide and fancy Pompadour velvet ribbons, but this has not met with any marked success. Such effects do not seem suitable for the fall hats, particularly in view of the manner in which ribbons are employed. The favorite form is to put them on in soft folds. Loop effects also are good in narrow ribbon, and particularly narrow velvet. They are put on to form designs of a criss-cross nature. When ribbons are employed, they are used in profusion, but, on the other hand, the large bows under the chin, the streamers at the back of the hat and such ideas have been given up and are entirely out of style.

Ottoman, faille and moiré are all excellent and are employed in a variety of ways. These, however, are better for bow purposes, as they have a fair amount of body. It is worth noting that in such types there seems to be a growing tendency to favor heavier effects. These, naturally, are more suitable for bows than for the softer effects in trimming.

A favorite style this season is a combination of two materials in the one shape. The hat will be of felt, appliquéd with bands of velvet, this velvet almost invariably being of the same color as the hat. Again, the hat will be edged with a wide band of velvet, this not infrequently stitched just at the edge to give a cordlike effect, while again a regular cord will be applied.

Another method of combination shows the underbrim of a different material from the upper portion and crown. Sometimes this will merely be in the form of a different color. A hat of black felt will show an underbrim of white, or vice versa. Types of this character are much seen in tailored hats and other hats of a plain description, and show off to especial advantage when the brim is up-turned at one side, so that the under portion shows as well as the upper portion.

In the more dressy hats this under portion is likely to be of a different material. A velvet or felt body will show an underbrim of uncut velvet or satin, this portion being in a light color, as a rule, whereas the upper portion will be in a dark tone. The contrast is very pretty and is most becoming to a great many women, lighting up their faces in an agreeable and pleasing manner that would never be obtained with the dark color.

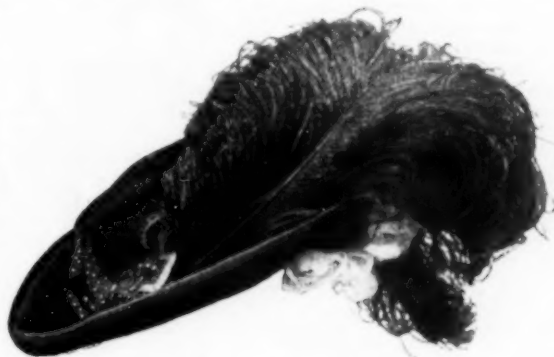


FIG. 3.—VELVET HAT TRIMMED WITH OSTRICH FEATHERS AND RIBBON, WITH ROSES UNDER THE BRIM



FIG. 4.—BANDEAU FOR THE CROWN OF A HAT



FIG. 5.—BAND USED TO RAISE THE HAT AT THE SIDE OR BACK



FIG. 6.—OSTRICH FEATHER WITH LOOP OF TIE WIRE TO FASTEN IT GRACEFULLY TO THE HAT

The Road to Good Looks

THE more beautiful the woman is the more painful is the road that leads to old age and vanished charms, and everyone should study how to retain them. Great is the shock when, after a few years' absence, we see the change that time has wrought in our friends, and consequently we must feel sure, in ourselves. But years deal far more kindly with some than with others, and the difference generally lies in the persons themselves. Those who look well, as some do to the end, have persevered and not given in to the assaults of time.

But happily there are not nearly such marked changes apparent nowadays in a few years as there used to be, because people devote themselves to the culture of the appearance, and tread the road that leads to good looks and to their preservation. The present methods of beauty culture do not assert themselves and there is little trace of how it is done. If there is a visible "make-up," the success has only been a half-and-half one, for there is much moral restraint required to be beautiful. Look round at an assembly of people over thirty or forty. It is not their features only that give them age, but the expression, the worried, hard look in the eyes, the peevish, discontented lines of the mouth, the lack of hope and joy visible on the face. Cultivate happiness, smiles and laughter; they keep you young. Take exercise in the open air daily; air is all-essential. Begin from

your earliest days to sleep with your window open, and not only have a bath every day, but rub and stimulate the skin in your bath from the head to the heel. Never neglect to go through some exercises which will keep the muscles in order, the head erect, the shoulders well thrown back; carriage stands you in good stead even in old age. Believe that people like you and admire you; it is more than half the battle, and takes you more than half on the road that leads to universal admiration. Never let yourself go. Rich or poor, you can always do the best for yourself; and be most careful in your diet. Study what suits your digestion; do not eat too much meat nor drink too much tea; indulge in good draughts of pure water at least twice a day, hot or cold, as suits you best. As a rule, milk is always good for you; if you cannot digest it cold, drink it slightly warm. Fruit should be daily eaten.

To be frumpish in dress is self-murder as far as appearance goes. It is not necessary to spend a fortune or have a great quantity of garments, but have nothing that does not suit you or that fails to show off your best points; make a study of yourself. Be certain of your opinions as to yourself and keep to them. If you have not money to squander, follow fashion at a distance; never be out of fashion nor wear what is diametrically opposed

to her current whim, but never fall into the latest of her follies, for when she has changed her mind you will be out of it. Dress is the framework of the scheme of personal good looks. Do your best and then dismiss yourself from your mind; it is a fatal mistake to be always thinking of the impression you are making on others.

Too much liquid soup, coffee, indeed, too much liquid generally, produces an enlargement of the figure; eschew them. Rest at the right time. Half an hour in the day tends to keep youth by one's side, if you only shut the eyes, though you do not sleep; it rests you; and a jaded nature



Short Round Length
McCall Pattern No. 1783 (All Seams Allowed)
Cut in 6 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

No. 1783.—LADIES' JUMPER DRESS, requires for 36 size, $13\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 22 inches wide, 8 yards 36 inches wide, 6 yards 44 inches wide, or $4\frac{7}{8}$ yards 54 inches wide. Width of skirt around bottom, $4\frac{1}{8}$ yards. Price, 15 cents.

day in bed now and then will do more to restore than anything else.

In other words, take good care of the health, keep cheerful, look steadfastly on the bright side of things and refuse absolutely to allow yourself to become gloomy and morbid. Massage the face as often as two or three times a week with some good cold cream so that the skin will remain supple and not dry and harden into wrinkles; take care of the hair, brush it frequently and the minute it begins to show the least sign of falling out apply a good hair tonic and you will remain good-looking all your life. And to these qualifications you should add the surpassing one of a pleasant, kindly expression.



McCall Pattern No. 1760 (All Seams Allowed)
Cut in 6 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

No. 1760.—LADIES' JUMPER, requires for any size, $5\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 22 inches wide, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards 27 inches wide, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or 3 yards 44 inches wide. Price, 10 cents.



McCall Pattern No. 1787 (All Seams Allowed)
Cut in 6 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

No. 1787.—LADIES' PRINCESS DRESS, requires for 36 size, $14\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 22 inches wide, 6 yards 44 inches wide, or $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards 54 inches wide. Width around bottom, $4\frac{7}{8}$ yards. Price, 15 cents.

Two Handsome Fall and Winter Gowns

Nos. 1783-9572.—One of the new fancy woollens in an attractive check effect in black, over a dark-blue ground, was used to make this stylish winter dress. Our pattern, No. 1783, comprises the whole costume, which is worn over slip No. 9572.

The dress itself is in the very latest jumper style and has the front of the skirt and waist cut in one in Princess effect, which gives an appearance of height to the wearer and is very becoming to a good figure. The side-fronts of the waist have their slight fulness gathered into the waist-line, which is much less trying to the figure than a gown that is tight-fitting all the way around. Mikado sleeve-caps of the material edged with black velvet ribbon trim the wide armholes, while attractive straps, fastened under fancy buttons and adorned with the velvet ribbon, give the most stylish and up-to-date appearance imaginable to the shoulders.

The nine-gored pleated skirt is trimmed in the new fashion in overskirt effect, but, if preferred, this trimming band can be omitted and the skirt completed as shown in the small view of the illustration on the opposite page, where the required quantity of material will be found.

The slip, No. 9572, is of China silk, made with a fancy yoke effect of tucking, insertion and medallions. It closes in the center-back. Another illustration of this slip can be seen on page 222.

No. 1787.—Princess frocks are as fashionable as ever, and on a woman of fine figure no other style of dress looks quite as smart and becoming. The gown illustrated is made of the reddish-purple broadcloth that Dame Fashion has declared to be the very latest thing. Its beautifully curved seams make it fit the figure faultlessly and give to the whole appearance the perfection of grace. It is cut with an open neck, back and front, filled in with a yoke and stock of Irish lace. Bands of purple velvet in a darker tone, which harmonizes perfectly with the tint of the cloth, trim the costume in a very stylish way.

Our model is made with the new panel back, but, if preferred, it can be made with high neck and cut with an inverted pleat in the back, as both fashions are allowed for in the pattern.

This is a very smart style for a house or evening dress of velvet, velveteen or satin. It can also be used for all varieties of firm cloth, as well as taffeta, grosgrain, peau de soie, etc.

Another view of this design and the quantity of material required for its development are given on page 184.

IN Paris the great dressmakers are using purple very extensively as an accessory and a trimming, combining this shade with almost every color, in some instances making strange and wonderful effects. Purple linings are even being put in coats. Many of the beautiful fur novelties that have been put out show the use of purple as a lining or a trimming. The touch of purple on a black garment is always effective and is less glaring than almost any other combination.

Some very striking and handsome hats are in black net and lace, trimmed with heavy plumes in deep, rich purple. Royal purple silk and satin are being used to trim white net and lace waists, the purple forming sometimes a girdle effect and bretelle trimming.

Bronze green, which is immensely popular in Paris, will doubtless be one of the favorites in novelty shades this season. Many beautiful suitings and cloakings have been brought out in green tones, the bronze shades predominating. So indefinite are many of these tones that it is difficult to decide whether they are green or brown.

All of the fall and winter suitings are in dark and sober tones. Many of the patterns show combinations of several different colors. The m'elange grounds, with merging stripes

and plaids, add to the somberness of many of the new suitings. There has been a gradual movement toward dark colorings for some months. Many of the new suiting patterns have a strong admixture of black with color.

Braiding is very rich and elaborate. A great deal is real embroidery—bands and corners or elaborate curves worked in the finest silk braid, almost as narrow as a fine silk cord. This is



1783, Ladies' Jumper Dress
9572, Ladies' Shirt Waist or Slip

1787, Ladies' Princess Dress

sometimes combined with bands of broader silk braid, and bands of graduated braid are effective, alternated with rows of silk buttons. Buttons of all sorts, bone, pearl, metal, fabric-covered with metal or bone rims, velvet, crochet, as well as a large assortment of cut steel and jet, and for evening wear, rhinestone, painted porcelain and medallion buttons are used.

New Designs in Skirts

THE winter skirts are more elaborate than they have been for some time. Beautiful pleated models are shown, with the pleats arranged below a yoke, as in No. 1792, shown on this page, or they may descend in clusters on each side of a plain panel effect to deep yoke depth, like No. 1769.

A more conventional yet extremely popular and stylish skirt is No. 1749. Our illustration shows it trimmed around the bottom with braid put on in a double Greek key design. Other popular skirts are circular, while some very fetching models are box-pleated.

A blue serge in a rich, deep shade shows a box pleated walking skirt, escaping the pavement by two and a half inches only—a longer skirt than is now worn by young women.

This skirt has graduated box pleats not over two inches wide at the top, and the pleats are stitched in a third of the length of the skirt in the front and well below the hips at the sides. In fact, the stitching outlines a tablier effect, and each row is a quarter of an inch from the edge of the pleat, and the edges of the pleats almost touch.

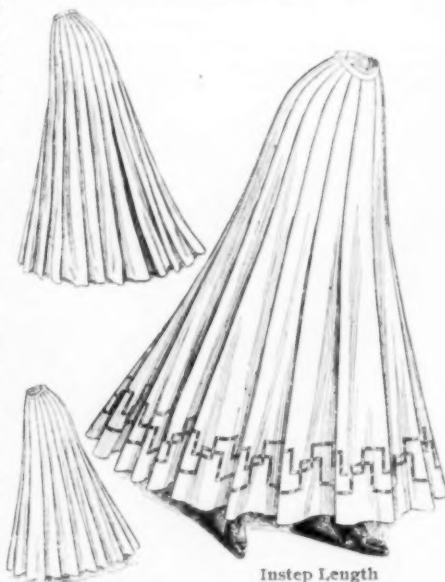
The pleats are pressed in only below this stitching and are quite deep, so that there is a goodly fullness about the ankles. The skirt has a five-inch hem, and is perfectly plain and hangs wonderfully well.

The coat is a short pony jacket. It is short in the back and curves down a bit longer on the hips, and in front of each hip is cut into a distinct corner or angle, the side fronts slanting up toward each other and outlining an inverted V. A band of embroidery—reds and blues, with a thread of gold and another of pale green—is let in at the tips of these points and slant up to the top of the inverted V and then, running up each side-front, forms a vest, the edges hooking invisibly. At the top these bands go around the neck, which is cut out to form a V in the center-front. A seam goes up each side-front from the point at the bottom to the shoulder seams, and these fit the fronts slightly.

The sleeves are full, large coat sleeves to the elbows, and from there all slope down to be almost close-fitting at the wrists. They have no cuffs, but some four and five inches respectively from the lower edge of each sleeve there are two rows of self-colored stitching. The coat is semi-fitted in the back, with two seams, one down each side, and the whole coat fits perfectly and with that indefinable cachet that bespeaks the accomplished designer of women's costumes.

These coats and skirts can be made very successfully at home and yet have the

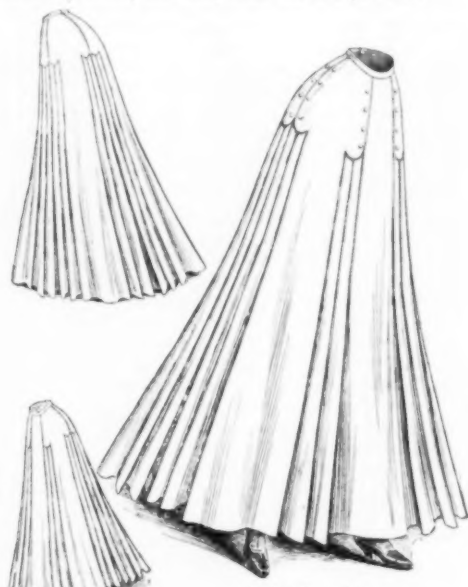
most expensive tailor-made appearance if cut by the McCall Patterns and carefully fitted, stitched, trimmed and pressed.



Short-Round Length

McCall Pattern No. 1749 (All Seams Allowed)
Cut in 7 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure.

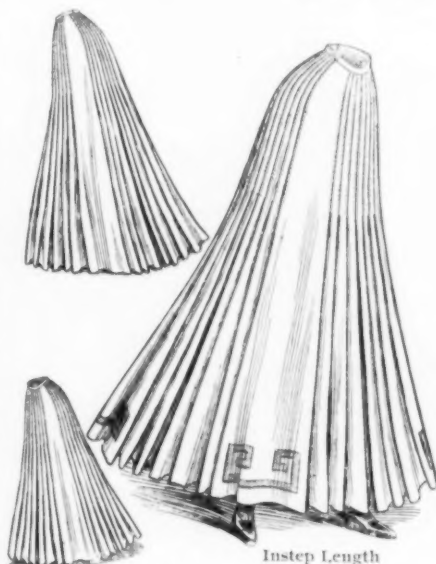
No. 1749. — LADIES' NINE-GORED KILT SKIRT, requires for 26 size, without nap or up and down, 9½ yds. material 22 ins. wide, 6½ yds. 36 ins. wide, 4¾ yds. 44 ins. wide, or 3¾ yds. 54 ins. wide; for 26 size, with nap or one way, 11¼ yds. material 22 ins. wide, 6¾ yds. 36 ins. wide, 5 yds. 44 ins. wide, or 4 yds. 54 ins. wide. Width of skirt around bottom, 4¾ yds. Price, 15 cents.



Short-Round Length

McCall Pattern No. 1792 (All Seams Allowed)
Cut in 6 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure.

No. 1792. — LADIES' FIVE-GORED SKIRT (having Inserted Pleated Portions), requires for 26 size, without nap or up and down, 9¾ yds. material 24 ins. wide, 5 yds. 44 ins. wide, or 3¾ yds. 54 ins. wide; for 26 size, with nap or one way, 10¾ yds. material 24 ins. wide, 5¼ yds. 44 ins. wide, or 4¾ yds. 54 ins. wide. Width of skirt around bottom, 5¾ yds. Price, 15 cents.



Short-Round Length

McCall Pattern No. 1769 (All Seams Allowed)
Cut in 6 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure.

No. 1769. — LADIES' NINE-GORED PLEATED SKIRT, requires for 26 size, without nap or up and down, 10 yds. material 22 ins. wide, 6¾ yds. 36 ins. wide, 5½ yds. 44 ins. wide, or 4½ yds. 54 ins. wide; for 26 size, with nap or one way, 11¼ yds. material 22 ins. wide, 8 yds. 36 ins. wide, 6 yds. 44 ins. wide, or 4¾ yds. 54 ins. wide. Width of skirt around bottom, 5¾ yds. Price, 15 cents.



Short-Round Length

McCall Pattern No. 1777 (All Seams Allowed)
Cut in 5 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure.

No. 1777. — LADIES' SEVEN-GORED PLEATED SKIRT, requires for 26 size, without nap or up and down, 8½ yds. material 22 ins. wide, 5½ yds. 36 ins. wide, 4½ yds. 44 ins. wide, or 3½ yds. 54 ins. wide; for 26 size, with nap or one way, 9 yds. material 22 ins. wide, 6 yds. 36 ins. wide, 5 yds. 44 ins. wide, or 4 yds. 54 ins. wide. Width of skirt around bottom, 4¾ yds. Price, 15 cents.

The Latest Designs in Coats and Jackets

(See Title Page)

No. 1796. Cutaway jackets are just as stylish this year as they were last. Our illustration on the title page and the smaller illustration on this page give different views of one of the very prettiest models of the season. On the title page this is shown made of dark-brown broadcloth with a vest of white cloth daintily braided in brown silk soutache. The coat fits the figure to perfection and has gracefully curved fronts that give it a very smart look. The sleeves can be made with cuffs or they may be finished in tailor style with stitching. The tops can be either pleated or gathered, as desired. The skirt worn with this smart cutaway is one of the nine-gored styles with a cluster of pleats down the center-front, sides and back. For another view and the required quantity of material, see illustration on this page.

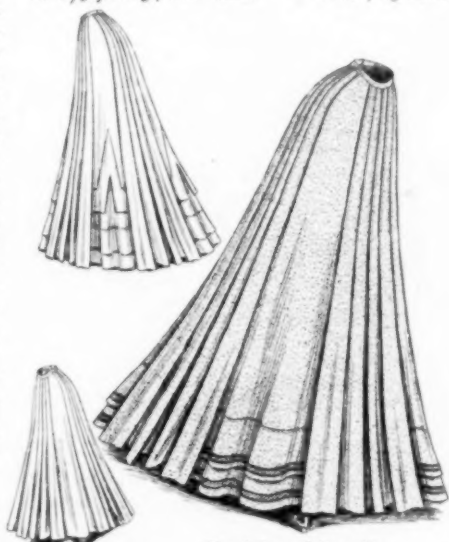
No. 1779. This is shown again in the beautiful colored plate and on the opposite page (page 194), where a full description and the number of yards required to make it can also be found.



McCall Pattern No. 1796 (All Seams Allowed)

Cut in 6 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

No. 1796.—LADIES' CUTAWAY JACKET (in Either of Two Lengths), requires for 36 size, 5 yds. material 27 ins. wide, $3\frac{1}{8}$ yds. 44 ins. wide, or $2\frac{5}{8}$ yds. 54 ins. wide. Price, 15 cents.



Instep Length

Short Round Length

McCall Pattern No. 1781 (All Seams Allowed)

Cut in 6 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure.

No. 1781.—LADIES' NINE GORED PLEATED SKIRT, requires for 26 size, without nap or up and down, $11\frac{1}{2}$ yds. material 22 ins. wide, 7 yds. 36 ins. wide, $5\frac{1}{2}$ yds. 44 ins. wide, or $4\frac{1}{2}$ yds. 54 ins. wide; for 26 size, with nap or one way, $13\frac{1}{4}$ yds. material 22 ins. wide, $7\frac{1}{4}$ yds. 36 ins. wide, $6\frac{1}{4}$ yds. 44 ins. wide, or $5\frac{1}{4}$ yds. 54 ins. wide. Width of skirt around bottom, $5\frac{5}{8}$ yds. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1794.—Blue cheviot with a fine herring-bone stripe of white made this jaunty double-breasted coat. The front is fastened with two rows of bone buttons. A deep Gibson tuck, graduated to the waistline, runs down each side of the front and back. The neck is cut down in the usual V shape and completed by a notched collar of the material, stitched in tailor fashion. The sleeves are pleated at the tops, but they may be gathered if preferred. Turn-back cuffs of the cheviot make a stylish finish at the wrists. Broadcloth, covert, kersey, English serge, cheviot, tweed or fancy striped or checked materials can be used for this design, another view of which will be found on this page.

No. 1751.—This single-breasted coat is again illustrated on the colored plate and also on page 194, where a full description and the quantity of material required to make it can be found.



McCall Pattern No. 1794 (All Seams Allowed)

Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

No. 1794.—LADIES' DOUBLE-BREASTED COAT (in Either of Two Lengths), requires for 36 size, $8\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 27 inches wide, 6 yards 36 inches wide, or $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards 54 inches wide. Price, 15 cents.

Sleeves of this style are being used to a very large extent in evening coat models.

The variation of this effect which seems to meet with general approval is the wrap with Japanese shoulder, which has an undersleeve of lace, or even of the same fabric, which takes the bishop form with cuff. Or if not with cuff, with the fulness brought into cuff effect.

Among the novelty materials appearing in foreign wraps are some very beautiful fabrics of the matelassé order, with relief patterns in velvet. These are positively new this season. The same velvet effects are appearing in dress fabrics, and thus their use in materials of cloaking weight are the more authoritative.

Combinations of lace and broadcloth with braiding and embroidery are found in many of the handsome wraps. Some beautiful new things in embroidered designs and stitches are being shown on the foreign wraps.

Some very interesting and attractive trimming effects are being worked out with fine cords.

New Ideas for the Housewife

A WESTERN teacher of cooking whose name is widely known does not baste such juicy meats as beef and mutton while roasting. She argues that such meats, if basted, are less crisp and more like those that have been cooked by steaming. The searing of the outside of a roast of beef by

none of the juices can escape. The meat is then put into the oven and roasted as usual—that is, at a lower temperature. It is claimed that, if cooked in this way, meats shrink less, are in the oven a shorter time, are more juicy and require less heat for roasting than if cooked in the usual way. The salt and pepper

are added after the meat is cooked, as salt tends to draw the juices out of uncooked meat. Housewives who like to experiment might try cooking the beef and lamb without basting. Many housewives and cooks claim that meat so roasted has a hard, dry crust, and that only the inside cut is worth eating. Veal, which is a dry meat, should be basted with melted butter and water.

The method of making meat gravy practised by this teacher I thought a good one. A tablespoonful of butter was stirred in a saucepan until it bubbled, then as much flour as it would take up (which was also about a tablespoonful) was mixed with it. When smooth, the drippings of the meat were strained into the butter and flour and stirred smooth.

It is almost impossible to give any specific rule for the exact time required for roasting a piece of meat, as this will vary according to the time the meat has been kept, and temperature also exercises an influence. The same weight may possibly take twenty minutes or half an hour longer in cold weather than it will in warm. Generally speaking, however, one allows fifteen or twenty minutes for each pound of meat. Mutton takes rather less time to roast than beef does. Pork, if thick, may possibly require twenty or thirty minutes to the pound. Other meats when underdone may be pleasant to certain palates, but pork is absolutely uneatable. White meats, such as pork and veal, will take longer to roast than brown meats. The sirloin of beef (which, by-the-by, old books tell us owes its name to King Charles II., who, dining upon a loin of beef and being particularly pleased with it, asked the name of the joint, and being told, replied that it should be knighted and henceforth called "Sir Loin") of fifteen pounds should be before the fire about three and a half or four hours.

In exact opposition to the opinion of the Western teacher of cooking, quoted in the beginning of this article, are the ideas of a certain prominent New York chef, who says: "The great secret of good roasting is almost incessant basting. The more the meat is basted the better it will be.

Some people prefer meat to be underdone, others that it should be well cooked, which, to my mind, is preferable; but remember that there is such a thing as overcooking, and this leads to extravagance, as the roast is sure to shrivel up and waste away.



McCall Pattern No. 1773 (All Seams Allowed)

Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

No. 1773.—LADIES' WAIST, requires for any size, $5\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 22 inches wide, $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards 27 inches wide, $3\frac{3}{8}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards 44 inches wide. Price, 15 cents.



McCall Pattern No. 1768 (All Seams Allowed)

Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

No. 1768.—LADIES' BLOUSE WAIST, requires for any size, $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 22 inches wide, $4\frac{1}{8}$ yards 27 inches wide, 3 yards 36 inches wide, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 44 inches wide.

Price, 15 cents.



McCall Pattern No. 1772 (All Seams Allowed)

Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

No. 1772.—LADIES' TUCKED OR SHIRRED BLOUSE WAIST (without Lining), requires for any size, $5\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 22 inches wide, 5 yards 27 inches wide, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $2\frac{3}{8}$ yards 44 inches wide. Price, 15 cents.



McCall Pattern No. 1756 (All Seams Allowed)

Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

No. 1756.—LADIES' BLOUSE WAIST (Closing in Side-Front or Side-Back), requires for any size, $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 22 inches wide, 4 yards 27 inches wide, 3 yards 36 inches wide, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 44 inches wide. Price, 15 cents.

intense heat, which usually takes place when the meat is first placed in the oven, she accomplishes by setting the pan containing the beef on top of the stove over a hot fire, turning the roast first on one side and then on the other until so well seared that

underdone, others that it should be well cooked, which, to my mind, is preferable; but remember that there is such a thing as overcooking, and this leads to extravagance, as the roast is sure to shrivel up and waste away.



1773, Ladies' Waist

1750, Ladies' Jumper

The Latest Novelties in Waists

No. 1773.—It is not always an easy matter to find a waist that is a distinct novelty and is at the same time dressy enough for all occasions and can, above all, be made at home without difficulty. No. 1773 possesses all these requisites for popular approval. It is dressy enough for wear at informal evening gatherings, luncheons, theaters, etc., and yet is perfectly appropriate also for church or home wear. Pale, blue taffeta with a tucked vest and sleeves of white mousseline de soie and revers of pale-blue velvet, set off by an edging of passementerie, is the lovely combination of materials shown in our illustration, but if a cheaper waist is desired, less expensive materials, such as cashmere, nun's-veiling, albatross, China silk, etc., can be substituted for its development. The waist is cut very full and blouses fashionably over the belt all the way around the figure. At the shoulders the fulness is stitched in tuck effect to yoke depth, back and front, while smart revers turn back from the long tucked vest. In this illustration the sleeves are tucked in a manner that gives them a pretty ruffled effect, but the new long mousquetaire sleeves with Venetian wrists can be used instead, if liked better, as both styles are given in the pattern. The quantity of material required to make this waist as well as another illustration of it, showing it made and trimmed differently, can be found on the page opposite.

No. 1750.—One of the new jumpers especially intended to give a dressy appearance to the costume is here illustrated worn over a blouse of fancy allover filet net. The jumper itself is of pale-blue and white figured silk, trimmed with velvet ribbon, in two widths, and cut steel buttons. It is cut in a remarkably graceful shape and will give a rich and handsome appearance to any waist. Plain or fancy silk of any sort, velvet, wide ribbon or allover lace or net can be used for making this jumper. Another view of this design, giving the quantity of material required for its development, is on page 191. For any woman who wants to appear well dressed at comparatively little expense it will be found one of the most useful styles ever invented.



1772, Ladies' Tucked or Shirred Blouse Waist

1756, Ladies' Blouse Waist

1768, Ladies' Blouse Waist

No. 1772.—One of the very latest Parisian novelties is here illustrated in this handsome waist of bronze-green satin, which has sleeves extending to the neck. It is tucked and stitched down to yoke depth, but the fulness may be shirred into the top, if preferred, as shown in the small view of the illustration on page 188. This pattern is adapted to all varieties of soft woollens, such as voile, cashmere, henrietta, etc., or silk, satin, net, lace or all evening fabrics. In our model it is made of pink liberty satin with garnitures of pink and white silk passementerie.

No. 1756.—This handsome waist can be worn by either a young or an elderly woman according to the material from which it is made. Our model is of black peau de soie with garnitures of jet nail heads and narrow jet passementerie. The closing can be made at either the side-front or back as desired, elderly women usually choosing the former and young women the

(Continued on page 234)

Novel and Pretty Shirt Waists

No. 1804.—Thin lingerie waists of Persian lawn, handkerchief linen and nainsook will be worn just as much during the coming winter months as they have been the past season.



McCall Pattern No. 1804 (All Seams Allowed)
Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

No. 1804.—LADIES' WAIST OR GUIMPE, requires for 36 size, $3\frac{1}{2}$ yds. material 24 ins. wide, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yds. 27 ins. wide, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yds. 36 ins. wide, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ yds. 44 ins. wide. Price, 15 cents.



McCall Pattern No. 1754 (All Seams Allowed)
Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

No. 1754.—LADIES' SHIRT WAIST (without Lining), requires for 36 size, $4\frac{1}{4}$ yds. material 22 ins. wide, 4 yds. 27 ins. wide, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yds. 36 ins. wide, or $2\frac{1}{4}$ yds. 44 ins. wide. Price, 15 cents.

waist is tucked to simulate a vest, and obtains the desired effect with much less work than it would take to actually make and

adjust one. The sleeves are tucked to correspond with the body part, and may be made full length with a straight cuff, or elbow length, with a narrow tucked piece. Silks, woollens or wash fabrics can be used for this design.

No. 1774.

—Button trimmings are all the rage and this design affords an excellent opportunity to use them. Black taffeta with decorations of jet would be a stylish selection for a middle-aged or elderly woman, while old-rose cashmere, heliotrope flannel or a blue foulard dotted in red are pretty materials for those who prefer brighter colors. The shirt waist under discussion has six tucks in front and two in back stitched in slot seam effect, as well as a broad Gibson tuck over each shoulder. This combination is a very pleasing one and makes a remarkably smart design, well adapted to any figure.

No. 1774.—LADIES' SHIRT WAIST, requires for 36 size, $3\frac{3}{4}$ yds. material 22 ins. wide, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yds. 27 ins. wide, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yds. 36 ins. wide, or $1\frac{7}{8}$ yds. 44 ins. wide. Price, 15 cents.



McCall Pattern No. 1774 (All Seams Allowed)
Cut in 6 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

No. 1754.—Separate waists are so unusually attractive this year, and cost so little when made at home, that few of us can resist buying a couple of yards of some pretty material in one of the new fall shades, and evolving an extra blouse or two. The front of this

No. 1785.

—Among well-dressed women a tucked shirt waist is always the favorite for general wear. A model of this description needs little if any trimming and is suitable for every occasion. Inch and a quarter tucks confine the fulness of the front and back of this waist.

waist is tucked to simulate a vest, and obtains the desired effect with much less work than it would take to actually make and



McCall Pattern No. 1785 (All Seams Allowed)
Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

No. 1785.—LADIES' SHIRT WAIST (without Lining, Closing in Back), requires for 36 size, $3\frac{3}{4}$ yds. material 24 ins. wide, $3\frac{1}{2}$ yds. 27 ins. wide, $2\frac{3}{4}$ yds. 36 ins. wide, or $2\frac{1}{4}$ yds. 44 ins. wide. Price, 15 cents.

Tailored and Fancy Waists

No. 1778.—Tailored waists with plain backs and tucked or pleated fronts are very fashionable for fall and winter wear, and our model shows one of the very latest designs in this style. On each side of the center closing the front is made with deep, overlapping tucks that have almost the same appearance as pleats, but are much easier to launder. The back is perfectly plain and has its slight fullness held into the waistline by gathers. The neck is completed by one of the stiff turnover linen collars that are now so fashionable, but a stock can be worn instead, if desired. The sleeves can be either in the regulation shirt-waist style, made with narrow stitched cuffs and tailored laps, or they can be made with short puffs and rather long tucked cuffs, as shown in the small view of the illustration on this page.



McCall Pattern No. 1778 (All Seams Allowed)
Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

No. 1778.—LADIES' SHIRT WAIST (without Lining), requires for 36 size, $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 22 inches wide, 4 yards 27 inches wide, $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or 2 yards 44 inches wide. Price, 15 cents.



No. 1788.—This pretty winter waist is of dark-red cashmere, with a front elaborately embroidered in fine soutache braid. The neck is finished with a collar decorated in the same manner and fastened with a smart silk tie. The waist closes in the center-back, which is tucked to correspond with the front. The sleeves are in puff effect and are trimmed with three graduated crosswise tucks. Taffeta, check or plaid silk, all sorts of woollen materials and fine cottons or linens can be used for making this waist.

McCall Pattern No. 1788 (All Seams Allowed)
Cut in 6 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

No. 1788.—LADIES' SHIRT WAIST (without Lining), requires for 36 size, $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 24 inches wide, $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 44 inches wide.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 1784.—This is a very pretty style for a theater waist or waist for card parties, luncheons or other more or less informal functions of the winter. The front is laid in three deep tucks on each side of the center and is prettily trimmed with fancy silk

passementerie. The neck is cut in the round Dutch style, but a stock collar of the material or of lace can be worn, if preferred. The closing is in the center-back, which has three tucks on each side, in the same manner as the front. The sleeves are full and are made in three-quarter length and finished by rather short cuffs of the material, but, if desired, they can be continued to the wrists, as shown in the small view of the illustration on this page.

The new silk waists are most attractive. The majority of the models are in the tailor-made effects, but some few fancy waists are shown. Much favor is given to satin surfaces in silk. The better grade waists are made in satin, in plain and striped weaves, and the less expensive models are in messaline.

A larger proportion of taffeta than satin is, of course, being used, but from a dressy standpoint the satin surface is most approved.

The feature in net and lace waists is the use of écreu in preference to white and the introduction of color in the trimming. Many of the high-class waists have a touch of color in the garniture, which brings them in harmony with the suits with which they will be worn.

A noticeable point in net waists is the large number of models in black trimmed with jet spangles.

The black net waist trimmed with jet spangles provides a dressy and appropriate waist for women of mature years. Too many of the fashion designers fail to take into consideration the taste of the elderly woman. The showing of the jetted net waist is a step in the right direction, which will doubtless be much appreciated by matrons.

Colored chiffon waists are being made up with the new combination laces and are very lovely but rather perishable. Satin waists trimmed with rich laces are also shown, as well as waists of allover Venise and imitation Irish in Japanese effect.



McCall Pattern No. 1784 (All Seams Allowed)
Cut in 6 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

No. 1784.—LADIES' SHIRT WAIST (without Lining), requires for 36 size, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 22 inches wide, $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards 27 inches wide, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $2\frac{1}{8}$ yards 44 inches wide. Price, 15 cents.



McCall Pattern No. 1750 (All Seams Allowed)
Cut in 6 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

No. 1750.—LADIES' JUMPER, requires for any size, $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 22 inches wide, $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards 27 inches wide, 1 yard 36 inches wide, or $\frac{3}{4}$ yard 44 inches wide. Price, 10 cents.

The Entertaining Girl

GIRLS are sometimes tongue-tied because of their diffidence. A bashful manner up to a certain point is attractive, but when it has its root in a hampering self-consciousness which makes one awkward and clumsy or surly and defiant it is a fatal handicap. Whencesprings the overpowering diffidence which lays its weird spell on some girls I cannot tell. Circumstances have little to do with it. Heredity may have much. One finds a girl brought up in a town and accustomed to meeting strangers and kinsfolk all her life a victim of this wretched bondage, while a girl of the same age coming from a country home and a background of solitude may be entirely free from it.

Perhaps the most fatal thing is to try to talk merely for talk's sake. Never open your mouth unless you really have something to say, is a good rule for the novice. Interrogate yourself and see whether you have any facts or theories on which you may draw. One's vocabulary is greatly enlarged and improved by reading. A girl who seldom reads will naturally possess a limited stock of words, and her language will not always be well chosen. It matters less whether one talks very much than whether one has the exact phrase at hand to fit and clothe her thought.

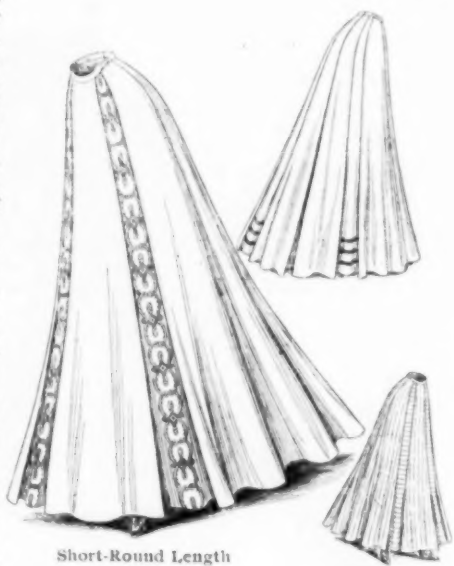
Some of us are singularly unfamiliar with what is going



McCall Pattern No. 1770 (All Seams Allowed)
Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

No. 1770.—LADIES' TWO-PIECE JUMPER (to be Slipped on over the Head), requires for any size, $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 22 inches wide, $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36 inches wide, $1\frac{3}{8}$ yards 44 inches wide, or $1\frac{3}{8}$ yards 54 inches wide.

Price, 10 cents.



Short-Round Length

Instep Length

McCall Pattern No. 1757 (All Seams Allowed)
Cut in 6 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure.

No. 1757.—LADIES' ELEVEN-GORED SKIRT, requires for 26 size, without nap or up and down, 9 yards material 22 inches wide, $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, $4\frac{3}{8}$ yards 44 inches wide, or $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards 54 inches wide; for 26 size, with nap or one way, 9 yards material 22 inches wide, 6 yards 36 inches wide, $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards 44 inches wide, or 4 yards 54 inches wide. Width of skirt around bottom, $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards.

Price, 15 cents.

on about us in this most entertaining and interesting period. No one can have very much to talk about who does not daily read the newspaper. Current events at home and abroad, discoveries, inventions and the various things that belong to the forward march of civilization should interest girls. It does not matter very much whether a girl is learned or brilliant or clever so long as she is interesting. It is a woman's essential duty to have charm. One who has no charm may have every virtue in the calendar, but will go through life an uninteresting woman.

Silent girls are by no means devoid of charm. The most popular girl in the world is not always the one who is readiest of speech. The girl who is witty at the expense of others, who is satirical or ironical or places others even momentarily in a false position, will never long be welcome in any company.

"How can I conquer my disinclination to talk in company? How can I learn what to say? How can I make myself popular and entertaining?" are questions often and sorrowfully put by the girl who owns herself tongue-tied, and deplores the fact. Some girls can talk very well on a large subject that has interested them and with which they are familiar.

But in order to do this they must have time, place and opportunity. There must be somebody else to whom the large subject makes an appeal, and who likewise has given it sufficient study to talk about it with intelligence, if not with enthusiasm. A girl of this solid, substantial type is very much in the position of a person who has banknotes of generous size in her pocketbook, but has no small change.

The small change of conversation enables one to say a light and courteous thing quickly; it implies some talent for banter and repartee, and it is a little

dependent on use and wont, on knowledge of the everyday circumstances of those about us, and on sympathy with the moods of those we meet.

The girl who knows herself to be tongue-tied, though she regret it, need not despair of popularity. Nobody is socially more disagreeable and more dreaded than a woman who talks too much, monopolizing the conversation, taking the floor herself, firmly holding it and giving no one else a chance to speak. People fly from this overgifted and aggressive talker. A mere chatterbox is equally disliked.

A good listener is always sure of appreciation. If you can but master the fine art of listening to each person with an air of deep interest, just as if there were nobody else at the moment in the wide world, and as if your greatest wish were to understand what the other is trying to tell you, you will have the effect of talking well. All that is really necessary is not to let your attention wander, and at the right moment, in the right places, make some brief rejoinder or affirmation. You need never fear that you will be thought too silent if you listen well and say yes or no at proper intervals. A good listener is never a bore.



Short-Round Length

McCall Pattern No. 1759 (All Seams Allowed)
Cut in 5 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure.

No. 1759.—LADIES' FOUR-GORED SKIRT AND JUMPER, requires for 26 size, $12\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 22 inches wide, $7\frac{3}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, $6\frac{1}{2}$ yards 44 inches wide, or $5\frac{1}{4}$ yards 54 inches wide. Width of skirt around bottom, $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards.

Price, 15 cents.

Afternoon Dresses That Show all the Latest Ideas

Nos. 1759-9572.—This lovely afternoon dress is made in the popular jumper style and consists of a jumper and four-gored skirt of gray chiffon broadcloth worn over a lace waist. The jumper portion is given the required broad-shouldered and deep-armhole effect by Mikado sleeve-caps cut in one with the fronts. Gray silk passementerie and panne velvet are used for garnitures. The back of the jumper is very artistic and pretty as it crosses in surplice fashion, making the modish Empire waistline that is so much admired. This can be plainly seen in one of the smaller views of the illustration on page 192. If desired, however, the garment can be finished with the regular waistline. The skirt is cut with four gores and can be either pleated or gathered at the top, as preferred, and in accordance with the very latest dictates of Dame Fashion, has a trimming band put on in overskirt effect, trimmed with the passementerie and velvet to match the jumper. If a plainer skirt is preferred, however, this trimming band can be omitted.

The shirt waist worn with this costume is No. 9572. This is made with a plain front and can have either long or short sleeves. It closes in the center-back. Another view can be seen on page 222.

Nos. 1770-1757.—This shows another smart house gown in the becoming jumper effect. Ladies have found these jumpers so serviceable and pretty and comparatively inexpensive—as they can be made of much less cloth than a regular waist—that they are increasing in popularity every day. This model has a graceful two-piece jumper that is slipped on over the head. On each side of the front two tucks face each other in inverted box-pleat effect, thus forming a most effective space for trimming. Fancy braid is shown in the illustration, but insertion, passementerie, inlays of velvet or silk could be fashionably used. The sleeve-caps are in the Mikado style and are cut in one with the jumper. Another view of this design and the quantity of material required for its development can be found on the opposite page.

The skirt that completes this stylish gown is cut with eleven gores. It hangs most gracefully, has an attractive flare at the lower edge and is tucked and trimmed to correspond with the jumper. For another view showing it made up in different materials, see illustration on opposite page. Broadcloth, serge, cheviot, ladies' cloth, henrietta, cashmere, taffeta, grosgrain, velveteen, etc., can be used.

The guimpe worn with this is the same as in the costume just described. In this case, No. 9572 is made of a handsome allover lace. It can be seen again on page 222.

VERY beautiful are some of the new trimmings formed entirely of velvet, fancy stitches and silk embroidery. And here velvet plays the part of braid, in the shape of narrow bands of the material, buttonhole stitched on each side with silk, and crossed at intervals with guipure leaves forming picots on the edge of the trimming, or silk wheels serving the same purpose.

Other specimens have, in addition to this, mousseline applications forming foliage or a part of the floral portion.

There are also broad, open-work galloons of the hand-made filet order. These also are of silk and are embroidered in silk cord, chenille or flat silk-gimp filling up the alternate squares or carrying out Greek devices, etc.

In these, colors are mingled, but not to the extent of last year, as in most of these fancy braids and galloons two distinct colors, or the shades of two colors, alone form the ground and design, with not infrequently the addition of some metallic effect or that of white or yellow silk replacing it. Though these trimmings are somewhat narrower than usual, the arrangement of the designs renders them extremely pleasing.

Very frequently we find the ordinary or fancy types of pull braid brought into requisition for the most elaborate among the trimming devices, either in connection with quite narrow, flat soutache or torpedo gimp.

There are some magnificent samples, of which the broadest is almost eight inches. One has, as device, alternate diamond squares and lozenges formed of broad, fancy braid. The interior of the design has a cut-out velvet motif, embroidered in silk and connected with the soutache by twisted silk links. Another has



1759, Ladies' Four-Gored Skirt and Jumper

1770, Ladies' Two-Piece Jumper

9572, Ladies' Shirt Waist or Slip, worn with both costumes

1757, Ladies' Eleven-Gored Skirt

what is known as the "fleur-de-lis," in velvet, accompanied by an elaborate scroll design in fancy braid.

Besides the braid, garnitures and bands that are so popular there are many new rosette and button-like ornaments of soutache. Soutache-covered button-molds with loop of braid, simulating the buttonhole, are being largely taken. These braid ornaments bid fair to rival even the pendant effects. There is something very handsome about them, standing out as they do in bold relief. They are especially smart on the fur-fabric garments, which bid fair to be a big feature of the season.

Stylish Street Costumes of the Season

(See Colored Plate)

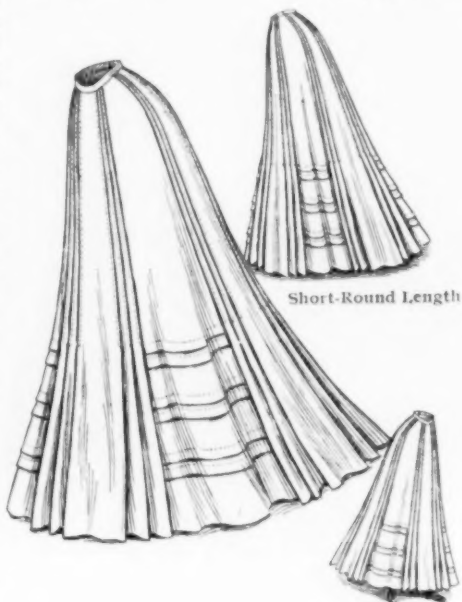
Nos. 1779-1771.—There never was a season when fancy jackets of all varieties were so much worn as at the present moment. Just now the reigning fancy is for jaunty little garments made of the new fur plush. And very smart and pretty these new jackets certainly are. The colored plate shows the very latest and most popular style. This is made in the fashionable caracul plush and has a vest and collar of tan broadcloth, trimmed with soutache of a slightly darker shade, and is itself set off by garnitures of fancy black silk braid and modish buttons. The jacket is cut in the modified pony style, with a shaped front and back fitted by side seams and a seam down the center. The seams at the shoulders are long, thus giving that fashionable broad-shouldered effect that is so much sought after, and there are also the deep armholes that are so much admired. This jacket would also be very smart and stylish made of broadcloth or cheviot, with a vest of velvet or contrasting cloth and prettily braided, as shown in the illustration on this page; or



McCall Pattern No. 1779 (All Seams Allowed)

Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

No. 1779.—LADIES' JACKET (having Deep Armholes), requires for any size, $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 22 inches wide, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36 inches wide, 2 yards 44 inches wide, or $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards 54 inches wide. Price, 15 cents.



Instep Length

McCall Pattern No. 1771 (All Seams Allowed)

Cut in 5 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure.

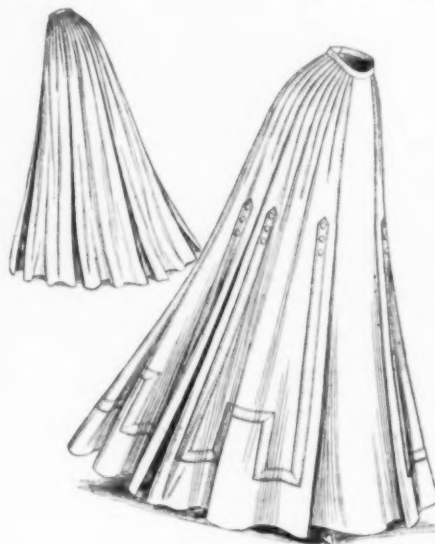
No. 1771.—LADIES' EIGHT-PIECE TRIPLE BOX-PLEATED SKIRT, requires for 26 size, without nap or up and down, $10\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 22 inches wide, 7 yards 36 inches wide, $5\frac{1}{4}$ yards 44 inches wide, or $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards 54 inches wide; for 26 size, with nap or one way, $11\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 22 inches wide, $7\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36 inches wide, $6\frac{1}{4}$ yards 44 inches wide, or $4\frac{3}{4}$ yards 54 inches wide. Width of skirt around bottom, $5\frac{1}{8}$ yards. Price, 15 cents.



McCall Pattern No. 1751 (All Seams Allowed)

Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

No. 1751.—LADIES' SINGLE-BREASTED COAT, requires for 36 size, 8 yards material 22 inches wide, $6\frac{1}{4}$ yards 27 inches wide, $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards 44 inches wide, or $2\frac{7}{8}$ yards 54 inches wide. Price, 15 cents.



Short-Round Length

McCall Pattern No. 1761 (All Seams Allowed)

Cut in 5 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure.

No. 1761.—LADIES' SEVEN-GORED SKIRT, requires for 26 size, without nap or up and down, $9\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 22 inches wide, $6\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36 inches wide, $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards 44 inches wide, or $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards 54 inches wide; for 26 size, with nap or one way, $10\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 22 inches wide, $7\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36 inches wide, $4\frac{7}{8}$ yards 44 inches wide, or $3\frac{7}{8}$ yards 54 inches wide. Width of skirt around bottom, $4\frac{7}{8}$ yards. Price, 15 cents.

it could be of velvet or velveteen, set off by garnitures of silk braid. The quantity of material required for this design will be found printed beneath the illustration.

The skirt is made of broadcloth in one of the new egg-plant-purple shades. It is cut with eight pieces and laid in a triple box-pleat, stitched down to yoke or flounce depth, in the front, sides and back. Between these pleats it is trimmed at flounce depth with clusters of crosswise tucks. For another view of this design, see illustration on this page.

Nos. 1751-1761.—This stylish suit of fancy green cloth is made with a smart single-breasted coat, trimmed with fancy silk braid and buttons. The Mikado sleeve-caps can be omitted, if desired, and the collar can be cut with a plain outline, as shown in the illustration on this page, beneath which the required quantity of material will be found. The back of the garment fits the figure perfectly. The skirt is in one of the new seven-gored styles, and is tucked at the top. See illustration on this page.



STYLISH STREET COSTUMES OF THE SEASON

1779, LADIES' JACKET. PRICE, 15 CENTS
1771 LADIES' SKIRT. PRICE, 15 CENTS

1751, LADIES' COAT. PRICE, 15 CENTS
1761, LADIES' SKIRT. PRICE, 15 CENTS

FOR DESCRIPTIONS, SEE OPPOSITE PAGE
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NEW YORK

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TORONTO



A NOVEL LONG COAT AND A STYLISH JACKET COSTUME

FOR DESCRIPTIONS, SEE OPPOSITE PAGE

1791, LADIES' KIMONO COAT. PRICE, 15c

McCALL PATTERNS
(All Seams Allowed)

1782, LADIES' BLOUSE JACKET. PRICE, 15c
1775, LADIES' NINE-GORED SKIRT. PRICE, 15c

A Novel Long Coat and a Stylish Jacket Costume

(See Illustration on Opposite Page)



McCall Pattern No. 1791 (All Seams Allowed)
Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

No. 1791.—LADIES' KIMONO COAT, requires for any size, $9\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 27 inches wide, $6\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or 5 yards 54 inches wide. Price, 15 cents.

either short or full-length sleeves can be used, as preferred. Broadcloth, cheviot, kersey, velvet, fur plush, etc., can be used for making this up-to-date coat.

Nos. 1782-1775.—Fashion has declared that braided cloth suits are to be all the rage this winter, and the well-dressed New York woman has taken mightily to the idea, and considers that she has no clothes at all unless a tailor suit of this description is included in her wardrobe. The illustration on the opposite page pictures a remarkably pretty blouse jacket and pleated skirt of

No. 1791. Japanese effects still rule the winter fashions, and among the latest and most modish of the season's novelties are the new kimono coats, which have the sleeves cut in one with the side forms of the garment. Our model is in broadcloth in one of the latest, rather dark - purple shades. It has a double-breasted front adorned with two rows of velvet-covered buttons and the neck is completed by a rather high, rolling collar of velvet, though, if desired, a notched collar and revers can be substituted, as shown in the small view of the garment in the illustration on this page, and

shown in the small view in the picture on this page. The three-quarter-length sleeves are completed by novel cuffs of the material, smartly trimmed with braid. The peplum can, if desired, be omitted, though it gives a very stylish and graceful finish to the garment. White satin is used as a lining. The quantity of material required to make this garment will be found printed directly beneath the illustration on this page.

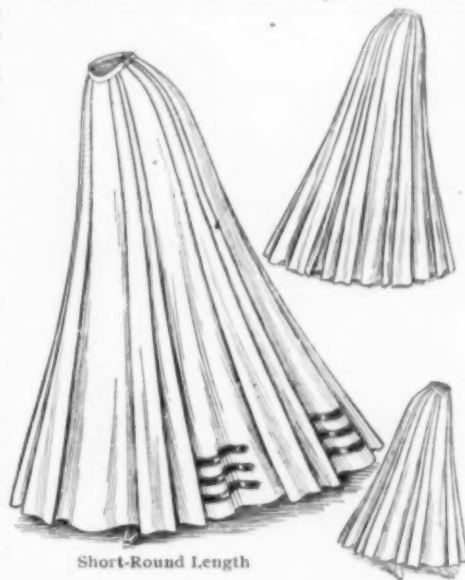
The skirt is cut with nine gores and is pleated and stitched in tuck effect to deep yoke depth. It is trimmed on each side of the front and at the sides with just a touch of soutache braid to match the jacket garnitures. This is a very smart skirt for all kinds of cloth, cheviot, panama, broadcloth, etc., or soft woollens, such as cashmere, henrietta and voile, can, if desired, be made up very handsomely by this design. The illustration on this page shows this smart skirt developed in cheviot in one of the warm brown shades so popular this season. It is trimmed on the sides near the hem with straps of black velvet ribbon edged with a row of soutache braid. But, if preferred, these straps can be omitted.



McCall Pattern No. 1782 (All Seams Allowed)
Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

No. 1782.—LADIES' BLOUSE JACKET (with Lining and Deep Armholes), requires for any size, $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 22 inches wide, $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards 44 inches wide, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 54 inches wide. Price, 15 cents.

It is trimmed on each side of the front and at the sides with just a touch of

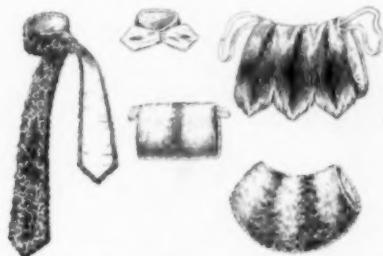


Short-Round Length

Instep Length

McCall Pattern No. 1775 (All Seams Allowed)
Cut in 7 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure.

No. 1775.—LADIES' NINE-GORED PLEATED SKIRT, requires for 26 size, without nap or up and down, $10\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 22 inches wide, $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36 inches wide, $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards 44 inches wide, or $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards 54 inches wide; for 26 size, with nap or one way, $11\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 22 inches wide, $5\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, $5\frac{1}{4}$ yards 44 inches wide, or $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards 54 inches wide. Width of skirt around bottom, $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards. Price, 15 cents.



McCall Pattern No. 1795 (All Seams Allowed)
Cut in one size.

No. 1795.—LADIES' OR MISSES' FUR SET, requires for throw scarf, $\frac{3}{8}$ yard material 36 inches wide, $\frac{3}{4}$ yard 44 inches wide, or $\frac{3}{4}$ yard 54 inches wide; for shaped muff, $\frac{1}{2}$ yard material 36 inches wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ yard 44 inches wide, or $\frac{1}{2}$ yard 54 inches wide; for pillow muff, 1 yard material 36 inches wide, 1 yard 44 inches wide, or 1 yard 54 inches wide; for cravat, 6 inches. Price, 15 cents.

Wrappers, Dressing Sacques and Underwear

IN looking over the various negligées, dressing sacques, wrappers and underwear prepared for winter it seems as if never before in the history of fashion were these useful garments quite so dainty, serviceable and comfortable as they are this season. In dressing sacques especially there are dozens of pretty styles to choose from, and our model, No. 1786, shown on this page, is one of the most attractive. This design is intended for either washable materials such as lawn, dimity, chambray, etc., or fine woollens like challis, French flannel, cashmere albatross, or flannelette can be employed, or if a very smart and stylish negligée is desired, the pattern can be made up in China silk. Two styles of collars are shown in the illustration, besides the square Dutch neck, that is so becoming and popular with young people. A charming dressing sacque for a young lady could be made of pale-blue albatross trimmed with white lace insertion and edged with tiny ruffles of lace, as shown in the illustration, and fastened with bows of pale-pink satin. The sleeves can be flowing or gathered into cuffs, as preferred. The quantity of material required for this dressing sacque will be found printed directly beneath the illustration on this page.

The stylish wrapper illustrated in No. 1793 is one of the new pleated styles that are so easily made and yet are so extremely smart and becoming. Bright-red cashmere was used for our model, but the pattern is adapted to a wide variety of materials and can be made of all sorts of wash fabrics, lawn, cambric, percale, chambray, etc., or flannel, flannelette, cashmere, challis, China or taffeta silk. The front fastens on the left side in double-breasted effect and is simply trimmed with red and white embroidery used on the stock and running the

depth of the pleat at the closing. The fulness can be left unconfined at the waist, as shown in the large view in the illustration, or ribbon ties can be used. Either flowing sleeves or sleeves gathered into cuffs can be used, as preferred, as both styles are allowed for in the pattern.

On dressy wrappers this season many costly trimmings are used. Laces of all kinds and patterns are seen, both real and imitation, such as Cluny, Valenciennes, filet, baby Irish and point Venise. Black, white and dyed laces are all utilized. These trimmings make the garments very attractive and

broidery, as shown in the figure view in our illustration on this page. Nainsook, lawn, cambric, longcloth, muslin, etc., can be used for this design.

Sleeves are one of the most important of the nightdress features. In many cases it might be said that the sleeve is made the distinctive feature of the garment, the trimming and neck finish being of lesser importance.

The nightdresses shown for winter are made with all the fashionable sleeves. The kimono sleeve is shown on the novelties. Angel, double-ruffled or petticoat sleeves and tiny puffs gathered into narrow bands are also seen. The ruffles are edged with lace, also beading, threaded with ribbons. In nearly every instance the gowns are in slip-over style, which is becoming more popular each season.

The chemises shown for winter are of an interesting nature, and include many excellent styles. The slip-over chemise is perhaps the newest and most desirable in these garments. Buttonholed eyelets, through which ribbon is drawn, constitute the fastening around the chest and also hold the garment in place.

Many chemises are made with enough fulness at the bottom to be used as a short petticoat.

beautiful. Ribbon trimmings are employed in great profusion. Wide ribbon sashes continue fashionable on both negligées and kimonos.

Some of the newest negligées are trimmed with bands embroidered in silk cording and very fine braid. This trimming is put on to give the large armhole effect. It is also used as a finishing touch to the neck and sleeves.

The new dressing sacques are fluffy with laces and ribbons. Fancy collars are seen on many models. Sashes of ribbons and pretty, fancy belts are also shown on many of the sacques. The large armhole, the Japanese effect, and, in fact, all the lines brought out in the long negligées are shown in the dressing sacques, except that the garments are about one-half the length of the negligées.

Many ladies object to making nightdresses on the ground that they are so difficult and that the long seams take such a time to sew up; but none of these objections can be brought against our model No. 1776, as this is one of the new one-piece styles and has seams only under the arms. The gown is intended to slip on over the head and the fulness in the front and back is confined by clusters of tucks on each side of the center. The sleeves can be either in the new kimono style or gathered into bands of insertion or beading and finished by a frill of embroidery, as shown in the figure view in our illustration on this page.



McCall Pattern No. 1786 (All Seams Allowed)
Cut in 6 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

No. 1786.—LADIES' DRESSING SACQUE, requires for 36 size, $4\frac{3}{4}$ yards material 22 inches wide, 4 yards 27 inches wide, $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $2\frac{3}{8}$ yards 44 inches wide.

Price, 15 cents.



McCall Pattern No. 1793 (All Seams Allowed)
Cut in 6 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

No. 1793.—LADIES' PLEATED WRAPPER, requires for 36 size, $10\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 24 inches wide, $7\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $5\frac{7}{8}$ yards 44 inches wide.

Price, 15 cents.



McCall Pattern No. 1776 (All Seams Allowed)
Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

No. 1776.—LADIES' ONE-PIECE NIGHTGOWN, requires for 36 size, $10\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 22 inches wide, $7\frac{1}{4}$ yards 27 inches wide, $4\frac{3}{8}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards 44 inches wide.

Price, 15 cents.

Modes Exclusively for the Young Girl

No. 1755.—One of the prettiest designs for a fall frock that it would be possible to find is here illustrated. The pattern is simple and requires little trimming, but the finished garment has an indescribable style and distinction which recommend it for best wear, while the plainness of the dress makes it just the thing for every day. A very fashionable feature, just at present, is the large armhole shown in the jumper. These are becoming to girlish figures and insure great freedom of movement besides. The extra fullness in the front and back of the jumper is laid in two inch-wide tucks, stitched half their length. The skirt is a seven-gored model and has double inverted pleats at each seam, from below yoke depth. Claret-colored serge, with narrow braidings of soutache to match, and a finely tucked China silk guimpe is an excellent selection for this dress. One fancy gilt button or a cut steel ornament, placed where the jumper closes, makes a pretty finish.



Attached Seven-Gored Skirt

No. 1767.—The smartest frocks for young girls are almost exact duplicates of those worn by women, and this explains the sudden fashion of Princess models for misses of every age and size. No doubt the general becomingness of this mode has done much to attain such great popularity for it, since one is forced to admit that the long, graceful lines of this style are most charming on youthful figures.

McCall Pattern No. 1755 (All Seams Allowed)
Cut in 5 sizes, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 years.

No. 1755.—MISSSES' JUMPER DRESS WITH GUIMPE, requires for 14-year size, for dress, 9½ yards material 22 inches wide, 8½ yards 27 inches wide, 6¼ yards 36 inches wide, or 4¾ yards 44 inches wide. For guimpe, 3¾ yards material 22 inches wide, 3¼ yards 27 inches wide, 2½ yards 36 inches wide, or 2¼ yards 44 inches wide. Price, 15 cents.



McCall Pattern No. 1766 (All Seams Allowed)
Cut in 4 sizes, 14, 15, 16 and 17 years.

No. 1766.—MISSSES' ELEVEN-GORED PLEATED SKIRT, requires for 15-year size, 8 yards material 27 inches wide, 5½ yards 36 inches wide, 5 yards 44 inches wide, or 3¾ yards 54 inches wide. Width of skirt around bottom, 5¾ yards. Price, 15 cents.

A pretty Alice-blue cheviot, made after the illustration, leaves nothing to be desired. A fancy Titan braid conceals the hem stitching and edges the shoulder pieces and sleeve caps, while gilt buttons of the smallest size

are extensively used for these blouses and look extremely well. A natty model is pictured below. The manner of closing is entirely new and most effective. Four tucks, turned and stitched in slot-seam effect, appear in each front, while the back is perfectly plain, fitting smoothly over the shoulders, with a slight fullness at the waistline. The sleeves are in regulation shirt style with a stitched lap and cuff. All sorts of materials will make up nicely into a waist of this description. Nothing could be more appropriate than hunter-green flannel. Scarlet albatross is good, also cashmere, mohair, etc.



McCall Pattern No. 1767 (All Seams Allowed)
Cut in 4 sizes, 14, 15, 16 and 17 years.

No. 1767.—MISSSES' PRINCESS DRESS WITH GUIMPE, requires for 15-year size, for dress, 11¼ yards material 22 inches wide, 5¾ yards 44 inches wide, or 5 yards 54 inches wide. For guimpe, 3 yards material 22 inches wide, 1¾ yards 44 inches wide, or 1¼ yards 54 inches wide. Price, 15 cents.

McCall Pattern No. 1799 (All Seams Allowed)
Cut in 4 sizes, 14, 15, 16 and 17 years.

No. 1799.—MISSSES' SHIRT WAIST, requires for 15-year size, 3¾ yards material 24 inches wide, 2 yards 36 inches wide, or 1¾ yards 44 inches wide. Price, 15 cents.

procurable trim the front panel. White guimpes are always appropriate and can be worn the year around even by the most delicate, if some slight protection is slipped on underneath. Persian lawn, dimity and batiste are the prettiest of the very thin materials, while the linen used is medium weight, and a good quality piqué even heavier.

No. 1799.—A smart, neatly tailored shirt waist to wear with coat suits and with odd skirts is indispensable in the winter. Plaids of all kinds, from the neat pin checks and shepherd's plaids to large, showy patterns,

Smart Styles for Misses' Wear

No. 1798.—A long coat that will entirely cover and protect the dress is absolutely indispensable for a young girl this winter, and our illustration shows the very jauntiest and smartest garment of the sort yet designed. A cloth with a fancy brown ground with an almost invisible green plaid crossing it is the material shown in the picture; but covert, tweed, English serge, broadcloth, fancy check material, cheviot, rubberized satin, etc., can be substituted for its development if preferred. The front is cut double-breasted and is decorated with two rows of fabric buttons with bone rims. The natty pockets are on the front, but these can be omitted if desired. The neck is finished with the high rolling collar that is at once so stylish and serviceable. The sleeves can be pleated or gathered at the tops. They have their fullness stitched in tuck effect just above the turn-back cuffs of the material. Our model has a seam in the center-back, but, if preferred, the back can be cut in one piece.

BESIDES the long coats, numerous stylish short coats are shown this season. Both tight and semi-fitted jackets are favored

for misses. These are about twenty-four inches in length. The length of the jackets is the most noted change in suits this season, being much longer than they were last year.

There are a few short coats, as well as some loose box-coats shown, but they are not so much thought of this season as last.

The Gibson shoulder and the large armhole are much in evidence on the more dressy suits.

Braid trimmings are being used extensively this season on misses' suits. In some instances, braids are used to bind the jackets, and on the skirts they are seen in place

of folds and tucks. Both the plain and fancy style braids are shown, in matching or contrasting shades to the material of the suits.

Suits for everyday wear are made of fancy mixtures, plain serges, fancy and plain broadcloths. Rough effects in plaids and stripes are also favored. Fancy broadcloths having a smooth, silky finish, in stripes and plaids, are shown in the more dressy suits. Stripes of all kinds are particularly fashionable.

Blue is one of the most popular shades of the season. Brown is also favored. Purple is the latest in color. Green is taking well, especially bronze green. Dark red, also gray, are in good standing. Black meets with a certain demand, but it is not altogether suitable for young girls.

There is a very satisfactory assortment of fancy cloth among the fall and winter goods. These are naturally intended for tailored suits and garments for ordinary wear.



McCall Pattern No. 1798 (All Seams Allowed)

Cut in 5 sizes, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 years.

No. 1798.—MISSSES' DOUBLE-BREADED COAT (with or without Center-Back Seam), requires for 14-year size, 4½ yds. material 36 ins. wide, 3½ yds. 44 ins. wide, or 3¼ yds. 54 ins. wide. Price, 15 cents.



Nine-Gored Pleated Skirt

McCall Pattern No. 1764 (All Seams Allowed)

Cut in 5 sizes, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 years.

No. 1764.—MISSSES' ETON COSTUME, requires for 14-year size, 10½ yds. material 22 ins. wide, 6½ yds. 36 ins. wide, 5¼ yds. 44 ins. wide, or 4¾ yds. 54 ins. wide. Price, 15 cents.



Four-Gored Skirt

McCall Pattern No. 1803 (All Seams Allowed)

Cut in 4 sizes, 14, 15, 16 and 17 years.

No. 1803.—MISSSES' SUIT, requires for 15-year size, for suit, 7½ yds. material 27 ins. wide, 5 yds. 44 ins. wide, or 3¾ yds. 54 ins. wide. For separate skirt, 5¼ yds. material 27 ins. wide, 3¼ yds. 44 ins. wide, or 2½ yds. 54 ins. wide. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1764.

—This shows a smart little tailored suit of bronze-green broadcloth. The jacket is in the latest Eton style, and can either fasten at the left side of the front in double-breasted effect or down the center, as preferred, as shown in the different views of the illustration. It can be made with modish Mikado sleeve-caps or not, as desired.

The skirt that accompanies this smart jacket is cut with nine gores, box-pleated and stitched down to deep yoke depth. Both jacket and

skirt are stylishly trimmed with braid. Cheviot in a serviceable shade of dark blue would make up well by this pattern. This could be plainly completed with stitching or trimmed with braid or velvet.

No. 1803.—Plain jackets worn with plaid skirts form a combination that is considered extremely smart this winter. The jacket illustrated here is in the becoming cutaway style and fits the figure perfectly. The neck has the notched collar that is the appropriate finish for all such coats. The sleeves are in the tailored style and are pleated at the tops, though they may gathered if preferred. Our model is of tan broadcloth, and it is worn with a modish brown and tan plaid skirt.

Jaunty Coats for Little Girls



McCall Pattern No. 1789 (All Seams Allowed)

Cut in 5 sizes, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

No. 1789.—GIRLS' COAT, requires for 8-year size, $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 22 inches wide, $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards 44 inches wide, or $1\frac{7}{8}$ yards 54 inches wide.

Price, 15 cents.



McCall Pattern No. 1746 (All Seams Allowed)

Cut in 4 sizes, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

No. 1746.—GIRLS' KIMONO COAT (with Body and Sleeves in One), requires for 8-year size $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 22 inches wide, $4\frac{3}{4}$ yards 27 inches wide, $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or 3 yards 44 inches wide.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 1789.

This pretty little girl is wearing a coat of navy-blue cheviot with a collar of red cloth trimmed with two rows of soutache braid. The front is loose and full and runs over the shoulders in yoke effect at the back. The garment has an attractive flare around the bottom. It fastens slightly to the left side with a single row of buttons. The back is in one piece. There is a deep arm-hole effect, made by letting in a three-cornered piece of the material beneath the sleeves where the front and back are joined together. The sleeves themselves are very graceful, being gathered into the shoulders and having their fullness laid in tucks just above the narrow straight cuffs of the contrasting cloth. Another view of this coat showing it made up in tan broadcloth with velvet collar and cuffs is shown in the opposite column of this page.

No. 1746.

Kimono coats are considered just as good style for little girls as they are for their elders, but of course they are modified to a certain extent to suit

the childish figure. The coat illustrated on this page is of fancy cheviot trimmed with bands of dark-green cloth set off with braid. It is cut with body and sleeves in one piece in accordance with the very latest modes. There are two deep tucks, on each side of the front and back, stitched down from the shoulder seam to yoke depth, and decorated with natty tabs of the material adorned with velvet. The sleeves are in the new shape and can be made either with or without the cuff straps. This is a very pretty style for all fashionable cloakings, velvet, velveteen, corduroy or silk.

IN the late autumn, busy mothers try their best to see what can be done in making over last year's winter frocks for the children. Where there are several little ones to provide for, the



1789, Girls' Coat

question of "handing on" one discarded suit or dress from the elders to the youngers is one which can usually be easily settled. But the overhauling of the wardrobe is not usually so simple as this, as there is generally a great deal of remodeling, altering, retrimming and renovating which must be accomplished before the young people's wardrobes are complete. With rapidly growing limbs, last season's frocks are only too apt to appear useless at first sight, skirts and sleeves being impossibly short, while waists are in need of expansion elsewhere.

Where the waist is too tight, a fresh piece of the material can be inlet at either side of the front, and the join hidden by means of a large sailor collar, while deep cuffs will satisfactorily lengthen the sleeves. Little frocks are, in many instances, considerably rejuvenated by the addition of a collar of some kind.

A little thought and care will often enable the mother to get over many of these difficulties. Where a good number of tucks and wide hems have been introduced in the first instance when making the frock, the chief difficulty is that of concealing the marks of the stitches or the contrast afforded by the "turned-in" material. This can usually be done with narrow braid.

The Art of Keeping Young

Treatment for Gray Hair

WOMEN get gray very young nowadays. It seems as if there was something in the strenuous life we are all living that deprives the hair of its coloring matter and gives the hue of age to the brow of youth.

Almost everyone knows that the hair is quickly affected by the general condition of the health, and almost without exception a woman whose hair is turning prematurely is a nervous woman. It is very simple to say that she must stop being nervous; whether she can so regulate her habits of life as to lessen the nervous strain only she can tell. But unless the tension lets down, no amount of tonic will aid her hair. A weakened physical condition will also lead to gray hair, and in this case tonics taken internally are necessary. These must be prescribed by a physician, but if they are to aid directly in restoring the hair, they should contain iron.

The hair can be greatly benefited by massage of the scalp. But this must be done properly. The mistake of moving the fingers over the hair and calling that massage is not to be made, for the finger-tips are to be so firmly fixed that they move the scalp so one can feel it work over the skull. To move the hair over the scalp is a waste of effort.

In massaging the lower part and back of the head the thumbs may be placed just behind the ears, and worked in either a circular or up and down motion. With these movements there will be no doubt of the circulation being promoted.

Massage should be used with the tonics, which may be applied with a machine oil can. In any case the hair should be parted all over the head and the tonic put on so that it immediately reaches the scalp. Wet the whole head this way, and then rub. Some persons like to put on tonic with a little sponge or a brush, and there is no objection to this.

The following tonic is said to be excellent for restoring the color to the hair: Take one dram of citrate of iron, one dram of nux vomica, three-quarters of an ounce of coconut oil, one ounce of bay rum.

Women who are trying to prevent their hair from turning gray should always use the yolks of eggs for shampooing. They are full of sulphur and will take the place of soap.

Two will probably be necessary for one shampoo, and water should be added to the proportion of a tablespoonful to an egg.



Attached Nine-Gored Side-Pleated Skirt

McCall Pattern No. 1747 (All Seams Allowed)

Cut in 5 sizes, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 years.

No. 1747.—MISSSES' JUMPER DRESS (to be worn over a Guimpe), requires for 14-year size, 10½ yards material 22 inches wide, 8¾ yards 27 inches wide, 6½ yards 36 inches wide, or 5½ yards 44 inches wide.

Price, 15 cents.



Straight Side-Pleated Skirt

McCall Pattern No. 1753 (All Seams Allowed)

Cut in 4 sizes, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

No. 1753.—CHILD'S DRESS, requires for 6-year size, 5½ yards material 22 inches wide, 5¼ yards 27 inches wide, 4¼ yards 36 inches wide, or 3½ yards 44 inches wide.

Price, 15 cents.



Five-Gored Side-Pleated Skirt

McCall Pattern No. 1758 (All Seams Allowed)

Cut in 4 sizes, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

No. 1758.—GIRLS' DRESS WITH GUIMPE, requires for 8-year size, for dress, 5½ yards material 22 inches wide, 4¾ yards 27 inches wide, 3½ yards 36 inches wide, or 3 yards 44 inches wide. For guimpe, 3¼ yards material 22 inches wide, 3¾ yards 27 inches wide, 2 yards 36 inches wide, or 1½ yards 44 inches wide.

Price, 15 cents.



Straight Skirt

McCall Pattern No. 1763 (All Seams Allowed)

Cut in 4 sizes, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

No. 1763.—CHILD'S BOX-PLEATED DRESS, requires for 6-year size, 5¼ yards material 24 inches wide, 5 yards 27 inches wide, 3½ yards 36 inches wide, or 2¾ yards 44 inches wide.

Price, 15 cents.

The Latest Winter Fashions for Misses, Girls and Children

No. 1747.—There is nothing, after all, in the whole realm of fashion that makes quite so pretty and serviceable a winter dress for a young girl as a jumper costume. These frocks can be worn over guimpes of lace or lingerie materials or of taffeta or plaid silk, or even of woolen of a contrasting color, thus giving great variety to the same dress. The dainty little frock shown in this illustration is made of fancy brown woolen with groups of pale-blue polka-dots. The waist has its fulness tucked on each shoulder and again on each side of the front, between the two trimming bands of the material that run down over the skirt. The neck and wide armholes are handsomely trimmed with velvet edged with heavy lace in the new écaré shade. The jumper hooks up the back, where it is prettily tucked on the shoulders and on each side of the closing. If a plainer dress is desired, the trimming straps on the front can be omitted and the jumper made up as shown in the small view of the illustration on the opposite page, where the required quantity of material will also be found. An attached skirt is worn with this jumper, and the juncture is hidden by a belt of velvet. The skirt hangs very gracefully and has a pretty flare around the bottom. It is a side-pleated model, cut with nine gores and stitched in tuck effect to yoke depth. See illustration on opposite page.

No. 1763.—Box-pleats are very smart and appropriate for children's clothes, as they keep their shape so well and stand so much hard wear without getting mussed up. The jaunty little frock shown in our illustration on the opposite page is intended for the child's best wear and is made of navy-blue velveteen. The waist is

very prettily box-pleated and has a round yoke and stock collar of Renaissance lace. A trimming band of the material surrounds the neck and extends down the center-front and back. The sleeves are box-pleated and can have either long or shorter length cuffs, as preferred. The smart box-pleated skirt is sewed onto the waist. This is a very pretty style for plain or plaid or fancy woolens, flannel, serge, panama, etc.

No. 1758.—This dainty little winter frock is worn over a guimpe of tucked white lawn that fastens in the back, but is daintily trimmed down the front with a row of pearl buttons, and is further adorned with lace cuffs and a lace stock. The dress itself is in the jumper style and is trimmed at the top with a graceful bertha effect of the material, deeply faced with velvet. It has a tuck running down each side of the front, set off by a row of buttons. The sleeve-caps are very graceful and pretty and are trimmed with velvet to match the bertha. The five-gored side-pleated skirt is sewed onto the jumper. It is trimmed, just above the hem, with a narrow band of velvet, and a velvet band is worn around the waist. For another view, see illustration on page 200.

No. 1753.—This little frock with its long, graceful lines, Mikado sleeve-caps and method of trimming embodies many of the new fashion ideas. Bright-red cashmere, prettily braided in black, was chosen for our model, but the pattern is suited to all sorts of woolen materials appropriate for children—velveteen, linen, piqué, galatea, etc. The overblouse is cut in one piece and has a box-pleat on each side of the front and three in the back. It is worn over a side-pleated skirt of the same material, attached to an underbody of white lawn. For another view of this frock and the quantity of material required for its development, see illustration on page 200.



1747, Misses' Jumper Dress

1763, Child's Box-Pleated Dress

1758, Girls' Dress with Guimpe

1753, Child's Dress

What Children Will Wear This Winter



McCall Pattern No. 1745 (All Seams Allowed)

Cut in 3 sizes, 2, 4 and 6 years.

No. 1745.—CHILD'S FRENCH DRESS (with or without Guimpe), requires for 4-year size, for dress, $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 22 inches wide, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards 27 inches wide, $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 44 inches wide. For guimpe, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 22 inches wide, $2\frac{1}{8}$ yards 27 inches wide, $1\frac{5}{8}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards 44 inches wide. Price, 15c.

ful. They may be had in any shade of brown, blue and red, as well as black and white. Shades to match garments can also be obtained. Wide ties, made of silk, chiffon or ribbon, add much to the appearance of the felt poke bonnets. These ties are usually made into pretty bows, tied under the ear of the child.

A very attractive line of pressed velvet or imitation fur bonnets for infants and older babies is shown for cold-weather use. These models are also made up in many styles, but nearly all have some treatment of the Dutch bonnet. The trimmings are similar to those employed for the felt bonnets.

Beaver hats, for older children, are of a very interesting description this season. The mushroom shape, sailor style, as well as many fancy shapes, are shown in this material. All colors are to be had. The trimmings are ribbons, feathers or flowers. On the fancy shapes, ribbon ties are effectively used. Rosettes of ribbon, just covering the ears of the child, are also conspicuous on the beaver. These rosettes protect the child's ears from the cold, as well as afford an attractive air to the hat.

For very young children there is nothing that quite takes the place of the tight-fitting cap. While the styles of these caps show no important change in cut this season, the trimmings are slightly different.

The bearcloth baby caps are popular. These caps are always a favorite for babies in cold weather. They may be had in any color and in high-priced



Straight Gathered Skirt



CHILDREN'S millinery this winter is most attractive and picturesque. For little ones felt bonnets are claiming great attention. These are seen in many styles, such as the poke or peekaboo shapes, Dutch bonnet effect and sailor style. The poke bonnet or peekaboo shapes look well on almost any child. The wide, drooping brim over the face affords an attractiveness to the child that an ordinary shape does not. Elaborately trimmed with ribbons, chiffon, silk or flowers and tips, these bonnets are very beauti-

or medium-grade material.

Some of the new hats for little folks are trimmed simply with thick-set loops of ribbon (No. 20), surrounding the crown, with rather long, fringed cut ends at the back. Equally popular are ostrich feathers.

These are semi-dressy hats. The one of quite dressy order is composed of white beaver. Of this, the brim is raised in front and supports a long ostrich feather, curling over toward the back, a bow of ribbon being posed at its starting point.

Then, for ordinary wear, comes the sailor hat. This has simply a narrow ribbon surrounding the crown, having short ends at the back, in



McCall Pattern No. 1800 (All Seams Allowed)

Cut in 4 sizes, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

No. 1800.—GIRLS' JUMPER DRESS (to be worn over a Guimpe), requires for 8-year size, 6 yards material 22 inches wide, 5 yards 27 inches wide, 4 yards 36 inches wide, or 3 yards 44 inches wide. Price, 10 cents.

which one or two stiff feathers are at times, but not very often, stuck. If the more dressy types of children's hats are this year more than usually trimmed, just the opposite is followed for those intended for general use.

A very smart winter hat for a small child with dark hair and eyes is of bright-red felt simply trimmed with bunches of red ribbon. If this is worn with a black velvet or velveteen coat or a coat of dark-blue cloth, the contrast is very effective and picturesque.

Velvet hats are also worn to some extent by the little ones, but *chapeaux* of this sort are always of the dressy kind.

No. 1748.—Jumper dresses are still in the very height of style for little girls. This is a very useful and pretty model for a school dress, or, if made of finer material, is perfectly appropriate for best wear. Dark-blue serge, daintily trimmed with black braid is pictured in the illustration. And this is worn over a tucked guimpe of red cashmere with collar and cuffs of white embroidery. For a more dressy frock the jumper portion could be of brown velveteen and the guimpe of allover lace or embroidery.

No. 1748.—GIRLS' JUMPER DRESS WITH GUIMPE, requires for 8-year size, for dress, $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 24 inches wide, $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 54 inches wide. For guimpe, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 24 inches wide, 2 yards 36 inches wide, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 54 inches wide. Price, 15 cents.



McCall Pattern No. 1748 (All Seams Allowed)

Cut in 4 sizes, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

See quantity of material on this page.



Straight Gathered Skirt



Frocks for

EVERY new design that is gotten out for children this season seems more graceful than its predecessor, and many of the fashion ideas that are considered the very latest thing for women's gowns are adapted to the picturesque winter clothing of the little folks. Witness the long-shoulder effect in No. 1745, and the pretty Mikado sleeve-caps of No. 1800.

No. 1745 is one of the new French frocks that is made up in accordance with the ideas of the world-famous Paris dressmakers. Our model is of pale-blue nun's-veiling, cut with a novel yoke piece and sleeve-caps in one. This is worked all around with dots and scallops done in white embroidery silk. The little frock is gathered below this yoke and decorated with clusters of fine crosswise tucks. It has a long French waist and a very cute little skirt. A silk sash is worn around the waist. Our model is worn over a guimpe of dotted swiss, but this can be omitted, if desired. The quantity of material



1745, Child's French Dress

1800, Girls' Jumper Dress

Children

required for this frock will be found printed beneath the illustration on page 202.

No. 1800. — This is still another variation of the popular jumper dress, that, if such a thing is possible, becomes more and more the vogue as the season advances. The waist portion is tucked very gracefully on each side of the front and back, and is handsomely trimmed with velvet and has a lacing effect in the center-front, carried out by silk cord and tiny gold buttons. The skirt is cut with five gores and is sewed onto the waist in the usual manner. It is trimmed with a narrow band of velvet just above the hem, to correspond with the jumper garnitures. A fine navy-blue woolen, with trimmings of red-velvet and black silk cord and gilt buttons, is the smart combination of materials shown in our illustration on this page, but the frock would also be charming made of plaid woolen, trimmed with plain taffeta in the predominating color of the
(Continued on page 234)



McCall Pattern No. 1801 (All Seams Allowed)
Cut in 5 sizes, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

No. 1801.—GIRLS' DRESS WITH GUIMPE, requires for 8-year size, for dress, $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 24 inches wide, $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards 27 inches wide, or $2\frac{3}{8}$ yards 44 inches wide. For guimpe, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 24 inches wide, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 27 inches wide, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 44 inches wide.

Price, 15 cents.



Straight
Gathered Skirt

No. 1801.—This dainty little guimpe frock is made of red and blue plaid woolen and trimmed with rows of baby black velvet ribbon. It has the deep armholes and long-shoulder effect that are now so extremely fashionable. The fulness of the front is gracefully arranged in gathers at the shoulders and blouses just a little at the waistline. The straight gathered skirt is sewed onto the waist and finished by a pretty velvet-trimmed belt. Our model is worn over a guimpe of embroidered linen, but lawn, or allover embroidery can be used.

No. 1790.—Every little child needs a fine white dress of some sort, and this model is delightful for the purpose. It is simply made, and yet so dainty and childish that it can be worn for children's parties or very best wear all winter. Our model is of fine Persian lawn, tucked back and front to deep yoke depth, and trimmed with a row of swiss insertion put on in points below the tucks. The sleeves are short puffs, but long sleeves can be used instead, if preferred, as shown in the small view of the illustration on this page. The bottom of the skirt is trimmed with ruffles of embroidery headed by a row of insertion.



McCall Pattern No. 1790 (All Seams Allowed)
Cut in 6 sizes, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years.

No. 1790.—CHILD'S DRESS, requires for 4-year size, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 22 inches wide, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards 27 inches wide, $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, or 2 yards 44 inches wide.

Price, 10 cents.

For the Small Members of the Family

No. 1765.—During the cold weather a heavy coat is in constant use, so a pretty, stylish garment, which will be a



McCall Pattern No. 1765 (All Seams Allowed)

Cut in 5 sizes, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

No. 1765.—CHILD'S EMPIRE COAT, requires for 6-year size, 5 yards material 27 inches wide, $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36 inches wide, 3 yards 44 inches wide, or $2\frac{3}{8}$ yards 54 inches wide.

Price, 15 cents.



McCall Pattern No. 1752 (All Seams Allowed)

Cut in 4 sizes, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

No. 1752.—GIRLS' JUMPER DRESS WITH GUIMPE, requires for 8-year size, for dress, $5\frac{1}{4}$ yards material 22 inches wide, $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards 27 inches wide, $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36 inches wide, or $2\frac{3}{8}$ yards 44 inches wide. For guimpe, $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 22 inches wide, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards 27 inches wide, 2 yards 36 inches wide, or $1\frac{7}{8}$ yards 44 inches wide.

Price, 15 cents.

less than no time. The full guimpe blouses through the openings in front and back, giving a very pretty and novel effect,

satisfaction every time it is put on, should be chosen, even if one has to save a little at some other point in order to do so. This little garment is built on Empire lines and is very new as well as most suitable for a child. A d d e d warmth is given about the neck and chest by a large double cape, but this feature can be omitted, by those desiring to do so, without interfering with the general effect. Bishop and puff sleeves are about equally popular, so both are contained in the pattern. Serge, cheviot, tweed and velveteen are seasonable materials, well adapted to this coat.

No. 1752. Brown taffeta with trimming of narrow gilt braid is the prettiest dress imaginable when made up after this pattern. A pleasing departure from the usual deep armhole effect is obtained by a shaped strap attached to the jumper by tabs and buttons. In fact the whole jumper consists of but three pieces, a plain middle portion and two straps, so this dainty little affair can be put together in

especially if it is of contrasting material, like China, silk or, a soft taffeta. The skirt is a full, straight gathered one with three nun tucks of slightly varying widths.

No. 1762.

For a coat that will last several seasons without getting out of style, this model cannot be excelled, as it is neat and trim, without any of the radical features which mark a garment as belonging to some certain fashion period. Lapped seams stitched in tailor style give this cloak a very smart air, while a flat collar and cuffs of velvet outlined with radium braid are the only trimmings required. Personal taste should decide whether the shoulder capes are to be used or not, since they are an additional feature which does not interfere with the general style of the garment in any way. Broadcloth in one of the warm red shades, claret colored corduroy, black velvet or any of the imitation fur fabrics are suitable materials.



McCall Pattern No. 1762 (All Seams Allowed)

Cut in 6 sizes, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

No. 1762.—GIRLS' DOUBLE-BREASTED COAT, requires for 6-year size, $6\frac{3}{8}$ yards material 22 inches wide, $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards 36 inches wide, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards 44 inches wide, or $2\frac{3}{8}$ yards 54 inches wide.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 1780.—This month almost every woman expects to dress one or more dolls, if not for her own little ones, for some church festival, for her pet charity or for some friend's child. Few realize how a pattern for the tiny garments facilitates matters; in fact the greatest part of the work is in getting everything proportionately small. When one uses a pattern all that remains is to stitch up a few short seams and the garments are done. The design illustrated above consists of a stylish little dress and coat which will please every child immensely.

Bright colors always appeal to children, so remnants of any gay material can be used in making the outfit. One's scrap-bag is sure to yield pieces that will answer the purpose nicely, so no extra expense is entailed. Narrow lace and baby velvet are suitable for the trimming.



McCall Pattern No. 1780 (All Seams Allowed)

Cut in 4 sizes, 18, 20, 22 and 24 inches long

No. 1780.—GIRL DOLLS' JUMPER DRESS AND COAT, requires for 22 and 24 inches long, for dress, $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 24 inches wide, $1\frac{3}{8}$ yards 27 inches wide, or $\frac{7}{8}$ yard 44 inches wide; for coat, $1\frac{3}{8}$ yards material 24 inches wide, $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards 27 inches wide, or $\frac{7}{8}$ yard 44 inches wide. For guimpe, $\frac{1}{2}$ yard material 24 inches wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ yard 27 inches wide, or $\frac{3}{8}$ yard 44 inches wide.

Price, 10 cents.

The Small Boy and What He Wears

No. 1802.—Checked woolen was used for this dear little suit but the pattern is just as appropriate for flannel, serge, velveteen, corduroy, galatea, etc. The Russian blouse is made with a box-pleat down each side of the front and has a stylish sailor collar, rounded in the front and square in the back. The shield is detachable, which is extremely serviceable when it is of piqué or linen and worn with a woolen suit. A white leather belt is worn at the long waistline. This suit would be extremely smart for winter made of bright-red serge with a shield of white piqué and a white leather belt.

No. 1797.—There is nothing smarter for the small boy than the new blouse suit. Both for general wear and for "dress up" these suits are appropriate. If made of English serge, cheviot or a good quality of flannel they will stand an immense amount of rough and tumble play and be little the worse for wear. The smart model shown in our illustration at the foot of this page is of navy-blue serge, made with a double box-pleat in the front, decorated with a red silk emblem. The neck is completed by a stiff white linen Eton collar and a stylish red silk Windsor tie. To the delight of the little wearer a pocket is placed on the blouse at the left-hand side of the front. The trousers are the modish knickerbocker style and are completed in the most approved tailor fashion.

FASHIONS for small boys change very little from year to year, so this season the Russian blouse and the sailor suit are still the proper things for the little fellows.



1797, Boys' Blouse Suit

For suits for older boys soft-finished effects in cloths are popular. This means particularly chevots. Mixtures are preferred. Some pretty new effects have been brought out in brown and gray, and these, too, are considered very smart. A few hard-finished worsteds are shown, but these are never so good for boys' suits as the softer forms. Corduroy is to be used again for boys' suits, and as this fabric wears almost like iron, this should be considered good news by mothers. Quite a little talk is heard regarding brown as a winter color. The types most favored are not the solid color that was so good two years ago, but rather mixtures, checks and plaids, including especially brown with gray and tan.

For boys from about six years up to fourteen the Norfolk type of garment appears to be an easy favorite for general wear. The coat is cut moderately full, rather high in the neck, with

fairly broad lapels. Both double and single-breasted forms are good, the former possibly having a shade the better of it. The yoke type is seen to an extent, and, though better than it has been for the last two seasons, it is not the feature it was a few years since. Many of the models show plaits in both front and back.

The belt is usually of self material. The full bloomer trousers prevail. Soft-finished effects seem to have the first call. Fancy mixtures are particularly good. Grays predominate, with all the conventional effects also in evidence.

One feature about this yoke Norfolk worth pointing out is the Derby back. These Derby backs accompany the majority of the high-grade yoke styles. The chief point of the Derby back is the two little buttons at the belt, one being on either side.

With these, in fact with the general run of high-class suits, the bloomer type of knickerbocker will continue to be the popular style, and, if anything, it will be fuller than ever.

In sizes from six to fourteen years, in other words, the school boy sizes, it would seem as though the double-breasted sack coat would be the leader, particularly for general wear, while for dressy wear the single-breasted type will be decidedly the more popular garment.



McCall Pattern No. 1802 (All Seams Allowed)

Cut in 4 sizes, 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

No. 1802.—BOYS' SUIT WITH KNICKER-BOCKER TROUSERS, requires for 4-year size, $4\frac{1}{8}$ yards material 27 inches wide, $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards 30 inches wide, or $2\frac{1}{8}$ yards 54 inches wide.

Price, 15 cents.



McCall Pattern No. 1797 (All Seams Allowed)

Cut in 4 sizes, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

No. 1797.—BOYS' BLOUSE SUIT (with Knickerbocker Trousers), requires for 6-year size, $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards material 36 inches wide, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 44 inches wide, or $2\frac{1}{8}$ yards 54 inches wide.

Price, 15 cents.

Your Winter Furs

By BETTY MODISH

FURS are about the one thing in Fashion's realm that never go out of fashion. It is useless for women to ask every year, "Are furs going to be worn again?" Furs are always worn, and the handsomer and better quality they are the more surely will they remain the height of style for years. Of course, the shapes of fur garments, boas, stoles, etc., change from time to time, but the skins themselves are always used in some form or other.

This season's boa seems designed more for a covering for the shoulders than to keep the neck warm. In making these flat boas, the skin is folded under so as to be just half its natural width. Many of these boas are trimmed with silk tassels, but fur tails are still in good style for this purpose and are used extensively.

There is to be a great fancy for white furs this winter, but these are mostly used for ties, cravats and boas, as few furs of this color are suitable for jackets, ermine and white astrakhan being about the only ones. And the price of the former puts it out of the reach of any but the very rich. But for trimming purposes and necklets of all sorts there is a wider range of furs to choose from. White fox sets, composed of the boa and

silver fox fur sets are also favored, and entire skins are often used for this purpose. Mink, caracul, Persian lamb, bear and marten will all be worn again.

The cravat of ermine or some of its close imitations, that is not more than one yard in length, which is tied loosely in front, high up around the throat, is to be worn a great deal this winter, and many short-haired furs, caracul, Persian lamb, beaver, chinchilla, etc., will be made in this style.

Boas of medium length will, it is predicted by fashion-

able furriers, be greatly favored. The very long boas, though admirably suited for evening wear, have been found to be rather inconvenient for general use. But this does not mean that the long boa will be discarded, but simply that it will not be so exclusively used as last year.

Very charming are this season's fur jackets. Many of them are in the pony style, like the smart little garment of imitation caracul, shown in our illustration on this page. Others are in loose styles, and some very elegant three-quarter coats are shown. Many of these coats are of Persian lamb; a great many of black or brown caracul are being made up; very costly ones are of sealskin and there are extremely smart garments of broadtail, which has almost the same effect as caracul. And the greatest fad of all are the garments of the new plush that closely imitate these furs. The caracul plush is the most successful and makes the most stylish of winter jackets that, on account of their beauty, are favored by women who usually despise all imitations. But this plush is not manufactured to deceive. It is frankly plush, but so beautiful is it that it makes one of the prettiest and most serviceable of winter jackets, and,

as it is by no means cheap, it is greatly favored by Dame Fashion. These plush jackets are trimmed in exactly the same way, with silk braid and Persian or Oriental trimming, as are the real fur garments.

In the last few years many novelties in furs have been introduced that have been successfully used for jackets, muffs and neck pieces. Among these are Siberian squirrel, mole, caracul and Russian pony skin. The last is largely used for automobile garments, but coats for general wear are sometimes made from it. And along with these distinctly novel furs have come a number of new and capital



NEW MUFF AND FANCY NECK SCARF OF CHINCHILLA



MINK SET, CONSISTING OF STOLE COLLAR, MUFF AND FUR HAT TRIMMED WITH FEATHERS



THE NEW CARACUL PLUSH, TRIMMED STYLISHLY WITH FANCY SILK BRAID

Stylish New Hats



THE NEW SAILOR SHAPE, WHICH WILL BE A GREAT FAVORITE DURING THE WINTER. THIS HAT IS OF VELVET TRIMMED WITH OSTRICH PLUMES, WITH VELVET ROSES MAPPED ON THE CROWN, AND RIBBON.

tinctly of the dressy type, while most of the small hats are plainer and more on the ready-to-wear order.

A great many ribbons are used in trimming and they are arranged very gracefully, but in an entirely novel way. Instead of the large stiff bows that we saw so much of at the end of last summer, soft, drooping effects of narrow ribbons are employed. In fact, the use of ribbons on the new hats promises to be little short of prodigal if the indications shown by the advance French models in hats is carried out as the season advances.

Another new fad is that of covering the entire crown with trimming. This is accomplished in various ways. Velvet flowers are used for the purpose; boa effects in feathers, especially ostrich, are employed in this manner, ribbons are often draped over the crown, or it is entirely covered with velvet shirred or draped in fancy effect, like the crown of the hat shown in the upper right-hand corner of this page.

A Paris model shown at a recent opening had a very novel but at the same time most attractive crown of this sort. This was trimmed with uncurled ostrich tips, fastened at the top of the crown and hanging down all around, with a bunch of gourd feathers where the stems of the tips joined in the center, so that the entire crown was covered.

The gourd feathers are one of the favorite garnitures for dressy hats; they are too expensive for cheaper millinery. But being extremely pretty and entirely different from anything we have had for years, they are prophesied a great vogue among well-dressed women.

There is no question but that this year will be a black season in both hats and trimmings. The all-black hat will come into its own again and

enjoy as great a popularity as it has in seasons past. Of course, many colored hats will be worn also, particularly those in the leather brown shades, navy blue and dark green, while fancy shades on the peacock order are considered very smart, but not so much for the hats themselves as for trimmings, but even then these novel tints will not be employed so much for the prevailing tone of the garniture as to give a little novelty to the ends of feathers, the tips of wings or to introduce a bright touch in a rosette or soft ribbon drapery of some sort.

Another way to trim a hat that is considered very smart indeed this season shows a broad band of velvet ribbon extending right across the crown from front to back and at times covering the brim as well, thus practically dividing the hat in two. Sometimes this band is perfectly plain, again it is in the multiple bow form or it shows loops all in one direction, and starting under this arrangement and extending in both directions are long feathers. All sorts of feathers are used for this arrangement, though those with novel colorings are most liked.

Many hats in the cloche and mushroom shapes, that were popular in the summer, are shown, and the new sailor with the rather wide brim and high crown is prophesied a great vogue. All crowns are higher and brims are softer than they have been for some time. Hats with two-toned brims—that is, with the under part a different shade from the top—are already extremely fashionable in London and Paris and will probably be worn a great deal over here a little later in the season.

Owing to the size and quantity of the feathers that Dame Fashion has decreed must trim the hats this season, the price of a really dressy *chapeau* has greatly advanced lately. The use of the long ostrich plumes is naturally confined to the wealthiest women, for as much as twenty-five dollars is often asked for a plume of this sort, which often measures nearly two yards and requires many long and perfect feathers to make it. But for women of more limited means there are shorter



HAT SHOWING THE NEW FASHION OF ENTIRELY COVERING THE CROWN WITH VELVET. THIS IS A LEATHER-COLORED FELT WITH A DARKER VELVET CROWN AND SHADED FEATHERS UNDER THE BRIM.

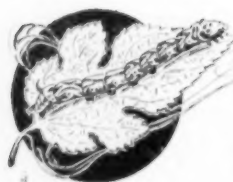


HAT OF CUT BEAVER WITH BECOMING TURNED-UP BRIM AND A GRACEFUL TRIMMING TOWARD THE BACK OF RIBBONS AND FEATHERS.



A STYLISH SMALL HAT IN THE NEW MUSHROOM SHAPE. THIS IS OF THE NEW REDDISH-PURPLE FELT, TRIMMED WITH BLACK SATIN RIBBON.

(Con. on p. 238)



How Silk

DID you ever stop to think that your best silk gown or waist or the ribbons on your new winter hat were the product of a tiny, black worm that gives its life to furnish the silken thread from which the lustrous fabric is made?

The first stages in the manufacture of silk are to most people a very mysterious process. Silk culture and weaving were for centuries the peculiar secret of the Chinese, who kept it a profound mystery for fully two thousand years before they gave the Persians permission to buy and use the fabric. Aristotle was the first European to learn from whence came the material which Alexander's victorious army had brought back with them from Persia. Up to the sixth century A.D. all raw silk was still being imported from China, through Persia, and about the year 555 two Nestorian monks escaped from China with a quantity of silkworms' eggs concealed in their staves, from which small beginning began a culture that spread over Greece and Syria, into Spain, and later into Sicily and Naples, but not reaching Northern Italy and France until the sixteenth century and after. The first products of the new manufacture were kept exclusively for wealthy nobles and for church vestments, being so costly as to be only purchasable with gold, and much of that, too.

At the present day Italy is responsible for five-sixths of the total silk crop of all the world; the production and weaving of silk, flax and hemp amounts to one-third of her national sum total of wealth. The proportion which silk assumes is yearly growing larger, and in point of antiquity this is the oldest and most vigorous of her trades. As far as facilities for silk production are concerned, Italy has every advantage in being the most favored nation of the world for the cultivation of the raw product. It is therefore but a natural result of this that her people should be the most skilled in all branches of the industry, from the rearing of the worms to the final dyeing and finishing processes.

In the northern provinces the silkworm represents the riches, if not the main dependency, of the peasantry. Agriculture and manufacture may loom more largely as actual factors, finding the bulk of the occupation, but the short term when the silkworms demand the whole devotion of time and thought represents the period that decides whether the yearly balance-sheet shall show a balance to right or wrong of the account. Thirty days of sleepless care and close watching, if they result in success, stand for comfort and security, in contrast to poverty or a bare subsistence. This, of course, applies to the peasantry only—the rearers of worms and producers of cocoons. When actual manufacture begins, by dealing with the cocoons themselves and with spinning, and all the later processes, the industry employs its regular workers by the hundred and thousand, but these are not peasants.

Some few years ago the industry appeared to languish, and the cocoons produced were poor, as well as fewer in number. The Italian Government requisitioned a commission of experts to inquire into the cause, and the reason was found to lie in the seed eggs. A system of cross-breeding was tried with much success, and eggs were brought from China and Japan, those produced by this cross-breeding being acclimatized for two years before they were put upon the market, and the peasants were induced to buy these new eggs instead of using their own seed from year to year. Under microscopical examination all inferior or infertile eggs were rejected, and the utmost care was taken to insure the eggs being sound. The result of this has been a marked revival in the number and weight of cocoons produced within the

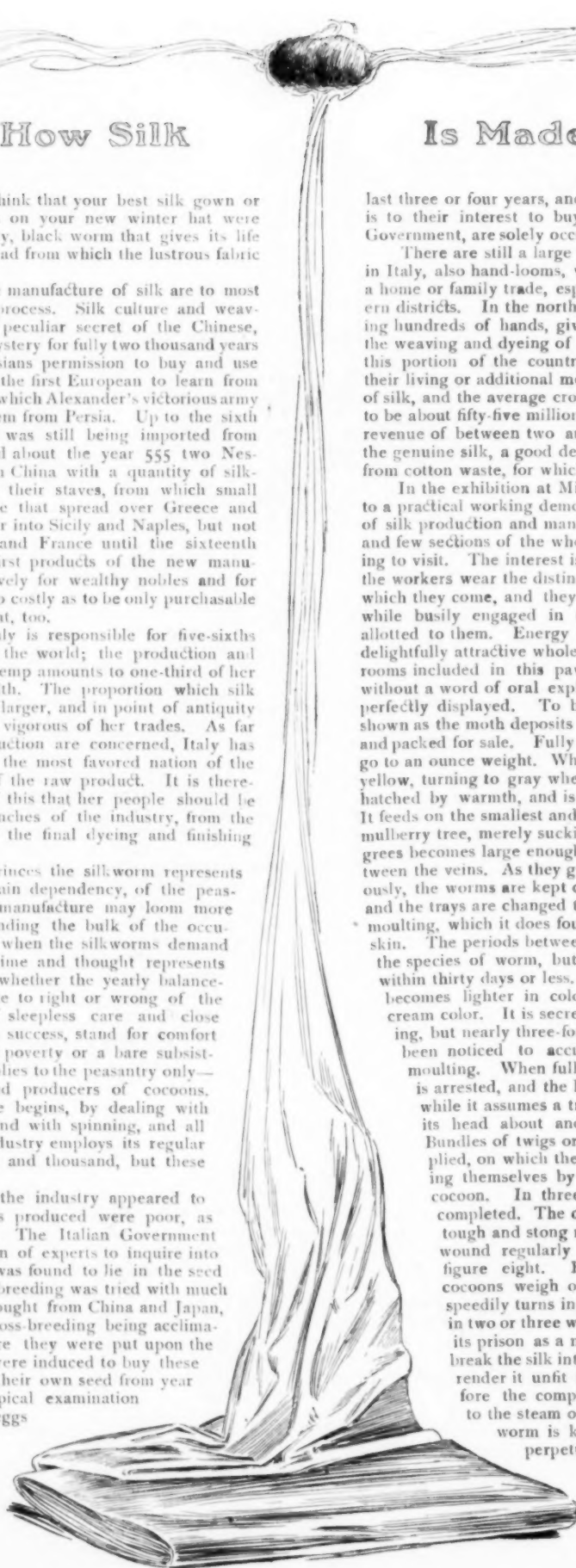
Is Made

last three or four years, and the peasants now realize that it is to their interest to buy eggs from dealers who, under Government, are solely occupied with the work of breeding.

There are still a large number of hand-spindles in use in Italy, also hand-loom, which keep the industry akin to a home or family trade, especially in the middle and southern districts. In the north several large factories, employing hundreds of hands, give it another aspect, nearly all the weaving and dyeing of fabrics for sale being done in this portion of the country. About 200,000 people find their living or additional means of living, by the production of silk, and the average crop of cocoons raised is estimated to be about fifty-five million kilos a year, which brings in a revenue of between two and three million lire. Besides the genuine silk, a good deal of artificial silk is produced from cotton waste, for which there are large works at Pavia.

In the exhibition at Milan a large pavilion is given up to a practical working demonstration of the whole process of silk production and manufacture, as carried on in Italy, and few sections of the whole exhibition are more interesting to visit. The interest is deepened by the fact that all the workers wear the distinctive dress of the province from which they come, and they chatter in their own dialects while busily engaged in carrying out the special duty allotted to them. Energy and skill abound, and make a delightfully attractive whole. To pass through the different rooms included in this pavilion is to receive instruction without a word of oral explanation, for every process is so perfectly displayed. To begin with, there are the eggs shown as the moth deposits them, and as they are preserved and packed for sale. Fully thirty thousand eggs are said to go to an ounce weight. When first laid the eggs are slightly yellow, turning to gray when impregnated. The worm is hatched by warmth, and is black in color to begin with. It feeds on the smallest and tenderest leaves of the white mulberry tree, merely sucking the sap at first, but by degrees becomes large enough to eat the tender portions between the veins. As they grow larger, and eat more ravenously, the worms are kept constantly fed with fresh leaves, and the trays are changed to slightly cooler situations. In moulting, which it does four times, the worm casts its old skin. The periods between each moult vary according to the species of worm, but all the periods are completed within thirty days or less. By each successive moult it becomes lighter in color, until it is finally white or cream color. It is secreting silk all the time it is growing, but nearly three-fourths of the whole quantity has been noticed to accumulate in the last period of moulting. When fully grown this enormous appetite is arrested, and the length of the worm decreases, while it assumes a transparent hue. It then throws its head about and begins to emit a silky fluid. Bundles of twigs or loose twists of straw are supplied, on which the worms lay hold, and, suspending themselves by guy lines, begin to spin the cocoon. In three days' time this is generally completed. The cocoon is then a compact, tight, tough and strong mass, of one continuous thread, wound regularly round itself in the form of a figure eight. From three to four hundred cocoons weigh one pound. The worm inside speedily turns into a chrysalis if left alone, and in two or three weeks' time would break through its prison as a moth; but in doing so it would break the silk into innumerable short strands and render it unfit for ordinary treatment; therefore the completed cocoon is soon sent away to the steam oven, in the heat of which the worm is killed, a few being set aside for perpetuating the species.

From the oven the cocoons are carried to the spinning factory, where they are immersed in basins of boiling water. (Continued on page 240)





New Laces and Trimmings

WHEN a woman starts to select the trimmings for an evening gown, a reception toilette or a handsome costume of any sort, there is spread before her on the counter an embarrassment of riches in the shape of laces, insertions, galloons, passementeries, spangled nets, etc., all very beautiful and many entirely novel. Among the latter are the new laces in combination effects with one part of the design in lace and the other in metal. For instance, a particularly lovely lace of this sort has the groundwork of net or Venise lace and inserted portions of gold filet on which is embroidered a floral design in colored or white silk.

A great deal of Cluny lace is used, and this applies especially to the real Cluny, which is used for guimpe effects on handsome gowns, lace waists, etc. This comes in both narrow and wide insertions, including separable medallion galloons, and in wide edgings. These laces appear in white, cream and black. The black silk Clunys make a very rich trim-

sections, edgings, bands and allover, the allover lace especially being in great demand.

In passementeries and other handsome trimmings of the sort, very light and spreading designs are shown. It is the silk type of passementerie and soutache that prevails, and here the same lightness of touch is noticed. In many cases these trimmings are of unusual width and show a free use of crochet wheels, open stitches and the addition of small buttons and ornaments. In the most expensive of these often as many as five or six different sorts of braid, galloon and soutache are worked up together.

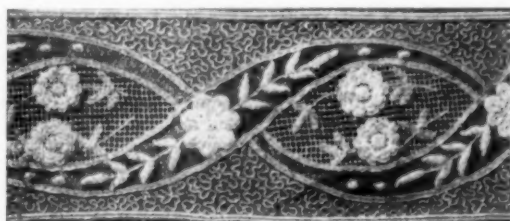
A great many bands and insertions of the same patterns as allover lace will this season be used,

as quite a number of the most dressy fall and winter waists are made with the lower portion of the sleeves of handsome allover. As a trimming on the upper part of the sleeve insertions of the same lace will be used. Similar bands will also be employed on the body of the waist and will form the yoke with alternating bands of the material, if allover is not used to make the entire yoke.

Edging laces will be used to trim the bottoms of short sleeves and to give a fluffy appearance to the front of a waist, and some of the new sleeves will be covered with ruffles of lace.



FILET WITH PRINCESS LACE EDGE



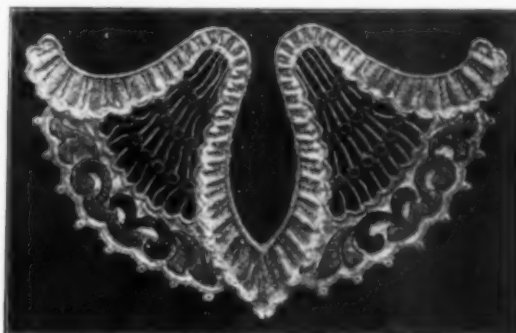
LUXEUIL LACE BAND. SHOWING A COMBINATION OF FILET NET AND SOUTACHE BRAID

ming of a heavy description. Princess lace is used a great deal this season by all really fashionable New York dressmakers in both the wide band form and the beautiful new allover effects, the former for trimming purposes and the latter for yokes, sleeves and entire waists. It also comes in galloon and festoon effects, but these are not so much used, as the present fashions call emphatically for band effects of all sorts.

Filet lace, so say the great Parisian coutouriers, will be more fashionable than all others during the coming winter. And certainly a great many lovely designs are now shown in the New York shops. Practically every pattern that has been shown heretofore in other laces is now exploited in filet; even the Oriental designs are brought out with a filet net ground, and most effective they are. Filet antique, as a particularly attractive variety of filet is called, promises to be one of the great favorites of the season, and bands of this lace make lovely trimmings. They are shown not only in white, but also in *écru* and black.

Laces in Greek key designs are greatly in evidence. In fact, they are the very newest things in the way of patterns. They are chiefly shown in band form, the Greek key effect in some instances covering the entire band, while in others it only forms the border.

Black silk laces of all sorts are largely used. They are shown in a great variety of types in in-



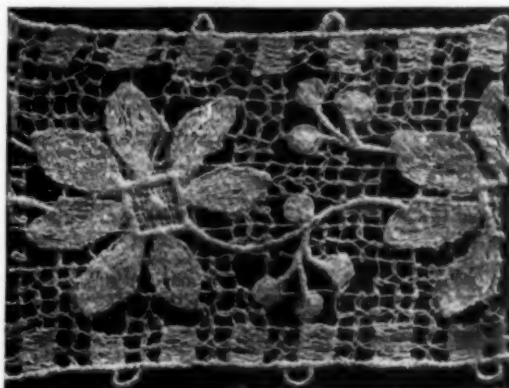
SILK AND GOLD COMBINATION MEDALLION IN JAPANESE EFFECT

In Paris the trimming idea, as far as laces are concerned, seems to run more particularly to the light effects, and when heavy laces are used it is in combination with some light form.

But in this country many heavy effects are now appearing in festoon form.

Very beautiful are the new medallions in silk and metal effects. These come in conventional Japanese patterns and show a combination of various-colored silks with gold, copper or silver threads; others have a metal net foundation and the figure itself in colored silk.

Prominent among the new trimmings are embroidered bands of taffeta in the Greek key pattern, the ribbon of the taffeta having an allover design in Italian filet. This design is done in tan-colored silk and the ribbon shows the picot edge. The use of the picot edge in trimmings is another revival from the fashions of several years ago.



BAND OF FILET ANTIQUE



The Romance at Ryerson's

By NORA DUNBLANE

It showed first, as is the fashion of woman when struck by Cupid's dart, in her manner of dress. Her simple shirt waists, usually showing a lining of modest white, betook upon themselves a glow either of deep lavender or rose-pink, resultant from the new coverings worn beneath; while bows of corresponding hues appeared upon the sides of her collars. The small, plain black hat, that had hitherto been fully adequate to her purposes, was peremptorily hauled to pieces and formed anew, with the decorative addition of a bunch of large white daisies. It was observed, too, that from the neat white handkerchief always tucked at her belt, there arose the scent of a pungent perfume. Her other change was in her bearing. She was still quiet, but her placidity was quite gone. She fluttered when spoken to, and grew nervous when she talked; and blushed from the beginning to the end of her meal.

Whether or not Mr. Wellesley realized the extent of his importance to her was not discernible. But that he flirted with her, with deliberation, was undeniable. Little gallantries, such as the placing of butter upon her dish for her, or denying himself his own soup spoon, if a soup spoon chanced to be lacking her, punctuated his smiling glances and his open compliments. And if it so happened that they left the dining-room at the same time (and Miss Telman developed an amazing faculty for catching the psychological moment), he paused, with much display of form, to assist her with her cloak and to open the door.

During the winter and spring that followed Mr. Wellesley's arrival, and up until the very June evening that our story opens, no one could look at Miss Telman and doubt that she was deliciously happy. Her faded blue eyes shone jubilantly; her sunken cheeks glowed under their tired lines, and her little giggle bubbled irrepressibly between her thin, smiling lips. Often the old lady looked actually pretty. And not once was her light-heartedness marred by the chilling realization that, together with some of the other standing jokes of the house, she was affording the boarders many a sole-reaching laugh.

But, abruptly, on the very night following the opening of our story, there came another change in Miss Telman. She came in to dinner very late. She offered a salutation neither to the right nor to the left. Her face was pale and drawn and unsmiling, and she did not lift her eyes. When Mr. Wellesley asked her if she were feeling well, she did not reply. After a glance or two, the boarders concluded that questions were perhaps not in order, and did not intrude conversation upon her, Mr. Wellesley himself taking this stand.

She made an astonishingly short meal, and rather hurriedly left the room. With one exception, the boarders, even Mr. Wellesley, had overlooked her unusualness, being by this time deep in the joys of their meal. The one exception happened to be the pretty girl. The pretty girl was observant, and, although reasonably engrossed with her own affairs, occasionally found a spare thought for her fellow-creatures. She took note of Miss Telman's leaving and manner of leaving. Later, when she had retired to the front stoop, accompanied by three young cavaliers, who were smoking their cigars about her, perhaps in the spirit of a burnt offering, she announced abruptly that she must excuse herself for a few moments, as she was obliged to run around the corner to call upon a friend. Escort was immediately offered her, but this she declined, throwing her cavaliers the sop that she would shortly return.

She had no idea where Miss Telman lived, beyond the fact that it was "around the corner." But fortune sometimes favors the soft in heart as well as the brave, and she found, upon rounding the corner and moving past a few old-fashioned houses, that the object of her search was sitting directly before her, quite alone, upon a low front stoop.

"Hello!" she exclaimed, informally.

"Why, good evening," responded Miss Telman in a faint voice that struggled to be pleasant.

The pretty girl ran up the few steps and dropped lightly down beside her. "I didn't know you lived here," she said, sociably.

"Do you know what I am going to do?" exclaimed the pretty girl.

"No. Do you?" replied the young man beside her, very gravely.

A titter of laughter arose from the next table. It was from Miss Telman, the thin, white-haired, pleasant-faced old lady who was always beaming with amiable amusement upon the pretty girl and the grave young man. They accepted her giggle good-naturedly, and the young man asked her, with a heightened degree of his gravity, if she knew when Mr. Wellesley was coming back. She blushed and fluttered at this, and nervously touched the coquettish lavender bow at the side of her collar. But she looked unfeignedly pleased; and replied that she believed he had already returned. The two young persons exchanged glances at this, and, in her turn, the pretty girl giggled, but silenced her outburst with the aid of a pickle.

The next instant the person in question, with much deliberation, entered the room and took his place beside Miss Telman. The two young persons were seen no more. Miss Telman submerged herself in interested questions concerning the trip Mr. Wellesley had been on; and Mr. Wellesley replied with flattered volubility.

Everybody at Ryerson's liked Miss Telman. She had eaten her meals there for years—long beyond the recollection of any of the present boarders. She had a room somewhere in the vicinity (the rooms at Ryerson's being evidently beyond her purse), and she was regarded in the neighborhood much in the light of a fixture, as one regards the permanency of a front gate or a corner lamp.

She was a good tempered person. No one had ever seen her anything but mild and quiet and smiling. And the young people who came and went at Ryerson's with kaleidoscopic shifting, and who sometimes indulged in that futile pastime known as flirting, invariably found in her a friendly and delighted spectator.

The present *clémente* had had an unexpected amusement offered them in seeing a remarkable change in Miss Telman. This had happened when Mr. Wellesley first appeared.

Mr. Wellesley was from the South, and in his native town had been known as "Major." He was a man courtly in manner, waxen neat in appearance and with heavy iron-gray hair, which he wore in shining and careful curls upon his forehead. Owing to a certain suggestion of precision about him, he was, upon his first appearance, an immediate temptation to the grave young man. So, upon a remark from him that he had hoped to attend a concert that evening, but feared the weather was going to be "inclement," the grave young man ejaculated at once, "Oh, I'll let you have my automobile. I don't think the cook is going to use it."

Mr. Wellesley thanked him calmly. A moment later, when the grave young man announced to the room that he intended spending the following Sunday at Atlantic City, he, in the same calm voice, inquired, "Do you know if they need any more waiters down there?"

It was thus that he passed muster at Ryerson's, and was freely "accepted." And then came the change in Miss Telman.

The old lady turned to her with a strange look in her weary eyes. "I've lived here eighteen years," she said, slowly, "and I've eaten at Ryerson's for ten. But I shall never eat at Ryerson's again. Tonight was my last meal there; and tomorrow I move away from here."

"Oh!" exclaimed the pretty girl; "why, I'm sorry. But isn't it sudden? And why didn't you say good-by?"

The old lady's eyes fell and her thin lips trembled. "Yes, it's sudden," she replied: "I only knew it at three o'clock this afternoon. I didn't feel as if I *could* say good-by. And, after all, there's no one really to care."

"Oh, Miss Telman," cried the girl, impulsively, "yes, there is! We'll all care; and we'll miss you ever so much!" She slipped her arm about the drooping, slender figure beside her. "Won't you tell us where you are going?" she asked.

The old lady raised her eyes to the girl's face. They were dark and wide, and shone, somehow, as though there were a flame beneath them burning her past all mercy. Her hands suddenly closed upon the girl's. "I'll tell you all about it!" she said, huskily. She caught her breath. Then, in a voice that sounded monotonous from the force she pressed upon it for steadiness, she continued: "We have to take the things that come to us in this life, and I am going to take this thing that has come to me, without any fuss. I have a nephew (I brought him up) who has sent me an allowance for years. He is married, and has a wife who does not like poor relatives; and he has two children who have been taught not to like poor relatives. Lately his business has been in a bad way. I've often had to owe weeks over for my board at Ryerson's. But now the crash has come. My nephew has got to give up his home. I go to them tomorrow to help them pack up and get out, and then I go with them to the little town where they are going to live. I will earn my board with them by working in the kitchen and taking care of the children."

The girl listened silently, her hands pressing the hands in hers. "I"—she began, gently, "Oh, I am so sorry!"

"It's good of you, dear child!" said the old lady, brokenly. Then, in a tightening voice, she added, "All things have to end, I guess. And this winter and spring were so happy! It was

the very happiest winter and spring of my whole life!" She paused abruptly. Her voice seemed to catch in her throat. And then, dropping her head in the girl's lap, she broke into heart-broken sobs.

The girl softly stroked her hair. "I can understand just how you feel," she said, "and I'm so glad you've told me. Will you write and tell me how you are getting on? Let's be friends!"

The old lady struggled with her sobs. After a moment, she slowly raised her head, and her suffering lips parted in a smile. "I wouldn't trouble you, dear child!" she said, gently.

"But it won't be a trouble!" expostulated the girl, cheerfully. "It will be a pleasure!"

Half an hour later, the pretty girl came flitting back to the steps of the boarding-house. Her cavaliers awaited her, their number augmented by the courtly form of Mr. Wellesley.

"Ah! Mr. Wellesley!" exclaimed the pretty girl, impulsively; "do you know, you are *just* the person I want to see!"

The old gentleman arose at once, with a deferential bow.

"You don't mind coming into the parlor a minute, do you?" she continued. "I really have something I want to tell you." She passed through the open door, and he followed her at once. "A little story I want to tell you," she said, over her shoulder, as she led him into the parlor.

It was a few days later that Mr. Wellesley left the boarding-house for, as he put it, "a little trip." And for two weeks he was absent. The powers that be at Ryerson's not being given to relating gossip, it was not known where he had gone.

But one balmy night he again appeared in the dining-room. He was resplendent in a new light suit of clothes, and the curls upon his forehead were glossier and neater than ever before. Beside him was none other than the slender and shrinking and freshly clad form of Miss Telman. "Ladies and gentlemen," he announced, with much precision, "Mrs. Wellesley and I wish to express a great deal of pleasure at being with you again."

A burst of congratulations shot up at him at this with bomb-like force.

The pretty girl smiled quietly. There was a strangely warm and pleasurable little feeling in her heart.



Maids of Honor to the Queen

THE wife of every sovereign has her maids of honor in attendance, and Queen Alexandra of England is no exception to the rule, and to be appointed to such a position is one of the most coveted distinctions of the British maiden of good family. Although the duties of the position are not nominal by any means, and the young ladies must be in constant attendance on the Queen, the advantages of being in the court circle are considered so great that such an appointment is looked upon as a piece of rare good fortune.

Queen Alexandra has but four maids of honor. The late Queen Victoria had eight, but the present sovereign's tastes are much simpler than those of her predecessor and she greatly dislikes pomp and display, and has reduced her household to as small proportions as is possible for a woman in her position.

The maid of honor is on duty early and late. Immediately after her Majesty has breakfasted one or more of them assist the secretary in answering the mass of correspondence, which requires the ability of a linguist. Then they must be in readiness to sing or to play, if required, or to take expeditions on horseback, an exercise of which her Majesty is fond, and they must necessarily have a good seat and be adept whips.

They must be skilled in some of her Majesty's special fads, such as woodcarving, fine-art needlework, spinning and poker work. They must be tactful at all times, amiable and in fact almost absolute paragons.

When the Queen holds a drawing-room for the presentation of debutantes and those who have entrée at court, her maids walk in the royal procession to the throne room, and stand immediately around her Majesty during the whole ceremony.

This applies also to the state concerts, which are most formal and elaborate functions, beginning at ten o'clock at night and lasting two hours. They must also be in readiness at any time to play duets with the Queen, a dreadful ordeal to a poor performer, as she is a brilliant player.

Then there are charity visits, schools to be inspected and a multitude of royal duties, in all of which the Queen is accompanied by her ladies. At all these functions the Queen's maids

are almost painfully alert to anticipate the slightest wish of their mistress. At the concerts they do not stand, but sit immediately behind the Queen and royal princesses.

At state balls they occupy the same position. They relieve her Majesty of her bouquet or her fan if necessary, and adjust her great ermine cloak or sable wraps when draughty corridors are traversed or on the staircases. They are in attendance at all state and public ceremonies, and when driving, as to the opening of a charity bazar, to the railway station and other places, one of the girls has a seat in a carriage immediately preceding that of the Queen.

Maids of honor, so it is said, always marry well, and an old custom dating back for centuries prompts their royal mistress to provide a dowry of \$5,000 on their wedding day. The marriage of one of the maids of honor is a great society event in the London season.

The maids of honor do not take their meals with the royal family unless they are especially requested to do so, but dine with the ladies and gentlemen of the household, but after dinner they join the Queen, enter into her amusements for the evening, and may be asked to entertain her by playing, singing, reading aloud or playing cards.

But the English maid of honor has an easy time of it in comparison with her sisters in other courts. In Spain the etiquette of the court is, and always has been, very severe, and in Austria, it is said, the poor young ladies had anything but a pleasant life, and a visit by the late Empress to the opera, theater or some such function was regarded as a particular penance and a severe trial of the patience and endurance of the ladies in waiting. They were compelled to stand through the long performance, and to bear all the discomfort with a smiling countenance, as do the acrobats and dancers who appear on the stage.

The late Empress Elizabeth had a decided fondness for Wagner, and it can be well imagined what was in store when the long German operas were sung and the poor young women had to stand for hours at a time without intermission.





Behind the Scenes in a Theater

BY BRUNSON CLARK



FEW people, except of course those who have had anything to do with it, can have any idea of what it costs to run a modern theater nowadays. They may talk vaguely of the enormous expenses of a certain production, but they have no knowledge of what they amount to in the aggregate, or for what proportion of them the different departments concerned—the actors, the orchestra, advertising, electric lighting, scene painting, etc.—are responsible.

To begin with, the popular playwrights will not work for nothing, and the author's share ranges from five to as much as twenty per cent. on the gross receipts of every performance. And this perhaps explains why Shakespeare and other dramatists who can no longer draw royalties are so popular among managers. Then the actors that make up the company by no means regard their labors in the light of a pleasant hobby, and have, from the managerial standpoint at least, an unpleasant habit of insisting upon being very well paid. The amount they divide between them depends, of course, on just how famous they happen to be and whether they are playing in a first-class company that appears only in the large cities, perhaps spending a whole season in New York, or a "road company," a traveling company that stays two or three days in a place, or that *bête noir* of the actor, the organization that does the "one-night stands." This means incessant traveling, as the company plays but one evening in a town and then moves on to the next place, sometimes hundreds of miles away. This ceaseless journeying is extremely fatiguing, wears out the strongest constitution, and life in such a company is anything but easy and pleasant.

A musical comedy or big spectacle with its hundreds of people, of course, costs far more to run than a farce or a society or farmyard play with a cast of perhaps a dozen.

A recognized star receives from three to seven hundred dollars a week or even more, while the members of the company are paid in proportion to their work and their previous fame—anything from the twenty-five per of the gentleman whose part consists of the remark "The carriage waits, my lady," or its equivalent, to the salary of the "leading man," which is often well up in the hundreds.

Then the orchestra is another item that

adds greatly to the expense of the production. Even in a non-musical piece a conductor and his satellites absorb some three hundred dollars a week between them, while at a big New York or Chicago theater, eight or nine hundred dollars or even more will, it is safe to say, be much nearer the proper figure.

The "front of the house" expenses, though considerably less than the stage ones, are by no means insignificant. First of all, there is the business manager, with from sixty to one hundred dollars a week, and after him come the box office staff, two or three clerks and perhaps a stenographer or two, the ticket sellers, doorkeepers, ticket takers, water boys, etc., and last, but by no means least, a small army of ushers. Then there is the press agent or the man who prepares the items for the newspapers and who usually looks after the advertising. This latter expense can be easily run up to fifty or a hundred dollars a day without the least difficulty.

To get back for a moment, however, to the expenses on the business side of the curtain. After the salaries of the company have been settled there remain the costumer, wigmaker, scene painters, carpenters and electricians to be settled with.

With respect to the costuming, it should be explained that, except in the case of a piece where modern dress is worn, the usual practice is for the management to provide everything but shoes, stockings and gloves—these items being furnished by the performers themselves.

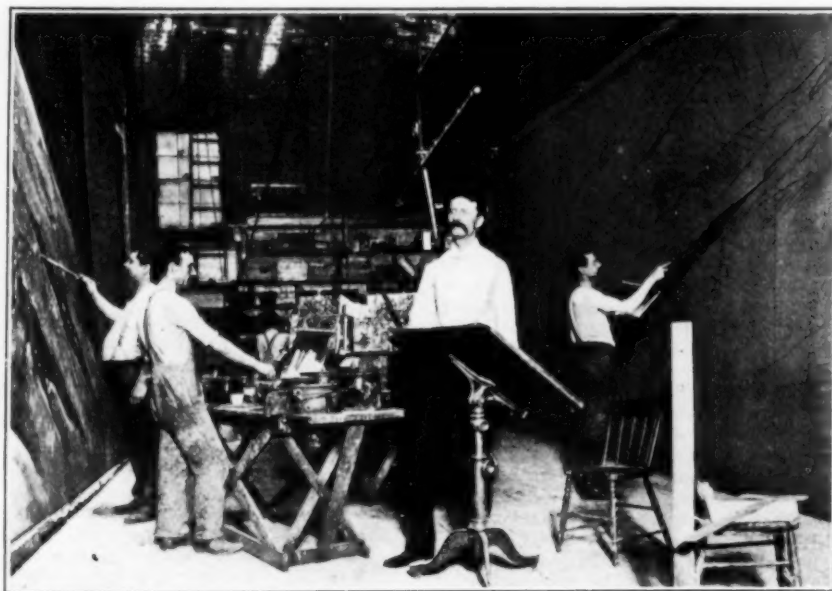
The scene painter, once his preliminary bill—which always runs well into three figures—has been liquidated, receives only an occasional check for touching up anything that begins to show wear and tear.

The studio of a scene painter is an interesting and peculiar place. Situated usually in the theater building, it is a great, bare room, utterly devoid of artistic fittings and about as different from the usual studio as can possibly be imagined.

In some of the theaters in Europe the artists paint their scenes on the floor, but this is never done in New York. Here the canvas is hung on rollers and can be raised or lowered at pleasure. But before starting the scene the chief artist always makes a tiny model of the stage setting in the scale of half an inch to the



THE DEN OF THE ELECTRICIAN



PAINTING SCENERY AT THE BROADWAY THEATER

foot, which is submitted to the manager and sometimes to the author of the play. A few alterations are generally suggested by these gentlemen, which are, of course, carried out. Then the stage carpenter prepares the huge frames on which the canvas is to be hung and the work proceeds pretty rapidly. An elaborate "set" will take anywhere from ten days to three weeks to complete. Occasionally scene painters have to work all night if they are pressed for time, which quite frequently happens in their profession.

The prices paid for scenery vary greatly; for a big New York theater fifteen hundred to two thousand dollars or more is often paid for a single set of scenery.

The paraphernalia of the scene painter is odd enough to be extremely interesting. The palette is usually nothing but a big table about fifteen by thirty feet long, on which are placed large pans containing paints of various shades, while the brushes are huge affairs, some containing as much as sixteen ounces of pigs' bristles, while others are made of the very finest camel's hair. The paint is generally bought by the hundredweight, and in a season or two easily runs up to several tons. Oil colors are never used in painting scenery. The ordinary water color, mixed with a certain amount of size, is found to answer the purpose better, besides being considerably cheaper.

Other heavy items of expense in a theater are the electric lighting and gas bills, for a great deal of illumination is required both behind the curtain and in the auditorium, and in operas and spectacles of various sorts, all kinds of electrical appliances

are brought into play to add to the general effect. Our first illustration shows the den of the chief electrician, and Joseph Sheehan, of the Castle Square Opera Company, having his shoes fitted with wires so that they can emit sparks of flames at all the most thrilling points in the performance of "Faust."

Although there are already so many theaters in New York (about fifty) that are really first-class, new ones are constantly being projected. The plans of some of these never get beyond paper, but those that show promise of materializing into bricks and mortar seldom have much difficulty in securing the necessary financial backing. This is because theater building, apart from actual management, is an exceedingly profitable venture. In fact, it is one in which nearly everybody concerned—except, as frequently happens, the unfortunate individual who is confiding enough to provide funds for the expenses of the play itself—

makes a good deal of money. Before this last person, called in theatrical parlance an "angel," can pocket a cent there are probably a dozen claimants, outside of the people on the stage, to satisfy.

The rent of a first-class New York theater averages at least sixty or seventy and often a hundred thousand dollars or more a year. Sometimes the arrangement made is a "sharing" one, in which case the lessee provides the theater in return for a handsome share of the weekly receipts—not profits, be it noted. Another arrangement and one frequently adopted

in the case of theaters in the smaller towns and cities is for the lessee to take say the first twenty-five hundred dollars earned by the play, the balance being retained by the local manager.



DRESSING-ROOM IN A THEATER. THE CHORUS "MAKING UP"

The Girl in Blue

(Concluded from last month)

Suddenly the girl lifted her anguished eyes; she became conscious of her surroundings, she saw the face of a man, and his eyes were fixed upon her; his eyes seemed to read into her soul.

With a sharp little cry of pain, she fell forward over the table—Betty Travers had fainted.

With a long, shuddering sigh, consciousness returned. Had the waters completely overwhelmed her, or could it be true that strong arms had held her, and that with their touch the horror and the darkness passed?

Her face and hands were wet. She heard a woman's voice whispering:

"She is better now, poor young lady. She is over-tired, sir, that is what it is! I should like to send her home in a cab, but her ladyship—"

"Never mind her ladyship! Have the cab whistled up, go yourself or send some other kind woman with her!"

Betty heard the chink of money, and a swift wave of color flooded her face.

"Do your best. I have been looking for Miss Travers for years. Give me her address tonight, somehow, when you come back, and then tomorrow I'll see her myself. I shan't forget it if—"

"There is no need, sir, to ask me to do what I can. Miss Travers is one that does kindnesses to everyone. Harris will

see to the cab himself; every servant in the house loves her."

"Well," came the man's voice again, "I must fly. All that water would make any fellow's coat wet, wouldn't it? And coats take some minutes to dry! I see that Miss Travers is in good hands."

Betty decided that she was dreaming, that the hideousness of the painful struggle had been followed by merciful illusion—still, Dean was real, and so was Harris, the butler, and Mrs. Page, the cook, who coaxed her to drink clear soup. Presently she lay back in a cab, with Dean, clasping a large smelling-bottle, sitting by her side. The maid came into the house with her, and presently Betty, still with that curious sense of unreality, lay in her own bed.

The next morning when she woke she refused to allow herself to lie and think. Yesterday was over; she shuddered at the memory of the evening before, and resolved not to allow herself to sigh over the duties of the coming day. She would get back strength and courage—she must, she must!

The landlady passed her on the landing, with the assurance that her sick friend was still asleep. So Betty sat down to tea and toast, pretending that she had an appetite for it.

A cat mewed on the window-sill, and Betty, who was proud of his friendship for her, went to let him in. This proceeding

(Continued on page 212)



Taking Care of the Health



It is just as bad to take too much care of the health as too little and it is probably every bit as injurious. "There are people," says La Rochefoucauld, the famous French writer of maxims "who would never have been in love if they had never heard talk of it." And there are undoubtedly people who would never, or hardly ever, be ill if they thought less about it.

People who are afraid to open their windows lest a draught should give them cold or neuralgia, who are afraid to go out if there is a little rain, or a little wind, or a little cold, because they are "so delicate," invariably become more so, and in time make themselves as sensitive as hothouse plants, which can only live in the overheated greenhouse.

But while overcare of the health is to be deprecated, this does not mean that certain well-understood rules should not be obeyed if one wishes to avoid illness, such as the danger of impure air in un-ventilated rooms, contracting chills, drinking impure water, eating and drinking too much, etc. This knowledge, however, need not turn the care of the health into a bugbear. We can make a fad of our health as of any other useful thing.

It is possible by living more healthful lives to keep away those troublesome colds that some people consider a necessary evil of winter.

A frequent cause of taking cold in winter is the unhealthy system of living in overheated rooms. By this means the general condition of the body is debilitated and rendered liable to contract chills and colds when exposed to the cold air out-of-doors.

For a sitting-room, a temperature of 68 or 70 degrees is quite warm enough for health.

A bedroom should always be well ventilated and have the windows open at night, even in the coldest weather, if one wants to avoid colds in winter.

Rooms that are closely shut up at night are not conducive to healthy sleep, and the person who occupies such a room always feels a sense of languor and fatigue in the morning. A daily morning bath, either tepid or cold, is of great importance, as personal cleanliness is essential to good health.

Clothing is another very important factor. In cold weather it is a great mistake to put on a great number of thick, heavy garments, which by their own weight are a drag upon the shoulders and hips and soon cause fatigue. Such clothing, also, does not allow of the proper ventilation of the skin, which is so essential to maintain the body heat at its normal height. It is a mistake to suppose that the closer and thicker it is the warmer it

is. This is by no means the case; some of the warmest undergarments are of a rather open-meshed medium-weight wool.

Fancy waists that are sometimes worn in winter with an open yoke of lace, exposing the neck and chest, are a fruitful source of colds, and ladies at all subject to catarrh and chest troubles should avoid them.

Too much covering about the neck, or what is sometimes called "bundling the neck up" in scarfs or furs in cold weather, is not advisable, as it has a tendency to render the throat delicate and liable to cold, soreness, etc.

Next as a means of warding off colds comes exercise. In this country more than half the winter is fine, bracing weather—cold, perhaps, but extremely healthful. Let street cars, carriages and cabs go whizzing past you on such days, and walk—tramp, if it is necessary, with well-shod feet through the snow. While

you walk, breathe, not the little, sniffling breaths some women take, but deep, long abdominal breaths. Fill your lungs with splendid fresh air many times a day. You will live much longer and be a great deal healthier for doing this.

Diet is important too. The chill of winter requires warming food, but warming food does not mean that one must overeat. Every woman who keeps house ought to know something of the chemistry of food, enough at least to understand its health-giving and heating properties. The housewife who possesses this knowledge and puts it into practice will find the family doctor's bills rapidly dwindling.

The daily abuse of the stomach, from overeating, from loading it with indigestible food and, worst of all, expecting it, as many society people do, to take care of heavy midnight suppers, is the source of many colds that are often laid to other things. Many an attack of indigestion

is followed almost immediately by a heavy cold that is frequently very hard to cure. And a cold is often an indication of indigestion that is otherwise unrecognized. Overfeeding is as dangerous at times as underfeeding, and a cold contracted by a man or woman fed to repletion is more difficult to cure than the same cold would be in a hard-working person whose body was not weakened by eating too much rich food.

The lesson in all this for the housewife is that with properly planned and prepared food she can ward off a multitude of diseases that follow unhygienic living. For a proper diet is one of the surest roads to health.

(Continued on page 256)



From photograph. Copyright by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

A STRANGE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM

This Japanese woman is stroking the statue of a bronze bull in front of the temple in Kyoto, Japan. In the land of the Mikado this is considered a specific for rheumatism.

Hallowe'en

THE last night in October, the eve of All Saints' Day, or Hallowe'en, has been celebrated in various ways for over six hundred years. According to popular superstition this is the time of all others when witches are abroad, ghosts walk and all kinds of mystic doings are on foot to unveil the future. An open fire adds greatly to the fun of a Hallowe'en party and plays an important part in many of the festivities. And on this account the kitchen or the cellar, where you can have the benefit of the furnace fire, are often chosen as the scene of the festivities.

If you cannot get jack-o'-lanterns made of real pumpkins to decorate with, you can easily purchase the jack-o'-lantern and witches' head lanterns and give the place a weird and ghostly look with these.

Hallowe'en games have been so many times described that it is with diffidence I approach the well-worn subject, but often the old games are more amusing than many a fantastic novelty that bores but fails to entertain.

Very amusing is the old game of "Bobbing for Apples." A certain quantity of this fruit is placed in a tub of water and the boys and girls then try to lift the apples out of the water with their teeth.

Suspend a stick from the center which has an apple on one end and a lighted candle on the other; twist the string and set it spinning, then the children can try to catch the apple with their teeth as it turns around. The hands must not be used to assist them.

Another happy thought which affords much amusement, and can be played by some twelve or fifteen boys and girls, is to make a cake of flour by packing it closely in a cake pan, and putting in the center a bright dime. This is turned out on a platter and each guest tries to get the dime by cutting a slice and extracting the dime with the teeth.

Still another tradition more fascinating than the rest is to take a candle and go alone to a looking-glass, eat an apple before it and comb your hair at the same time. In a few moments your future husband will be seen in the glass as if peeping over your shoulder. Of course, this trick is to be done only by the girls.

"Burning the Nuts" is a favorite Hallowe'en charm in Scotland. Each chestnut or walnut is named after some particular lad or lassie and then placed in pairs in the open fire to burn, and according as they burn quietly together or start from beside one another so will be the "course and issue of the courtship."

If the young girls would know if their lovers are faithful, let them put three or four nuts upon the bars of the grate, naming each one after a sweetheart. If the nut cracks or jumps, the lover will prove unfaithful; if it begins to blaze or burn, the lover named has a regard for the one making the trial. If the nuts named after the girl and her lover burn well together, they will be married during the year.

If a room boasts of a cozy-corner, a pretty tent-like arrangement may be constructed in that spot by the drapery of a gay-colored cretonne or even some cheaper material and lit up by red fire. In the center should sit a pretty girl in gipsy attire with a pack of cards in hand ready to tell fortunes.

If you have jack-o'-lanterns made from pumpkins, save the seeds for a threading contest. The seeds should be wet and slippery, just as they come from the pumpkin. Give each guest a needle and thread, call time and see who can thread the most seeds in five or ten minutes. The seeds being so slippery require the nimblest of fingers to succeed at all. Prizes for the winner or favors appropriate to Hallowe'en are plentiful in the shops or may be made at home. Among these are silver wish-bones or the real bone dressed up with a sealing-wax head and scarlet gown and cap. Horseshoes, four-leaved clovers, rabbit-foot charms, witch brooms, quaint hobgoblins made from acorns or hickory nuts, a pumpkin pie, a tiny skeleton or any of the brownie figures.



Frolics

"Spearing at Fate" is a jolly Hallowe'en game. Take a large pumpkin into which the alphabet has been burned with a hot poker and hang it in an open doorway. Provide each guest with a meat skewer, and after the pumpkin has been made to whirl as rapidly as possible, ask the guests in turn to try to spear one of the letters. If they succeed, the letter is supposed to be the initial of the future wife's or husband's name.

Another very jolly pastime is the obstacle race. Choose by lot three or four of the party and send them from the room. Arrange on the floor in different places a number of articles, like a book, a cushion, a newspaper or footstool, and having called in one of the victims, ask him to note the location of the articles. Then blindfold him while someone quietly removes all the articles. His effort to step over something which is not there is always highly amusing to the rest of the company. The others outside are afterward admitted in turn and

put through the same initiation, to their own confusion and the unbounded joy of all the assembled spectators.

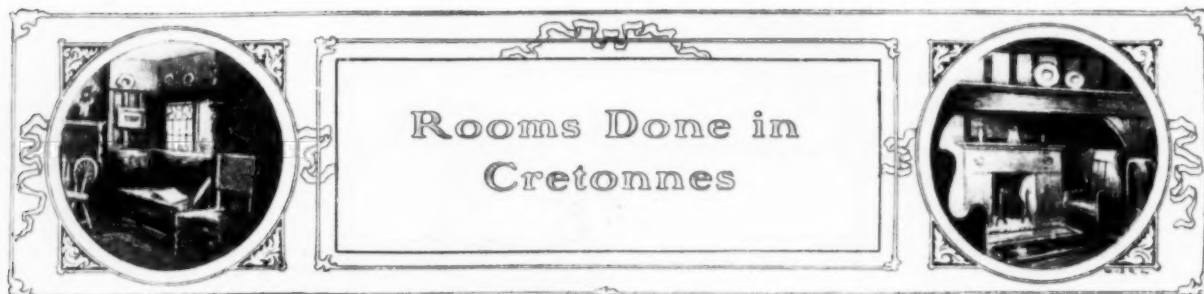
In giving a Hallowe'en supper, nothing is more decorative than a bare table. For affairs of this kind the board need not be of mahogany, provided the top has been carefully rubbed by some fluid that is used for polishing wooden surfaces. Polish for an hour each day until a good surface is given. In the center spread a large napkin of embroidery, lace or hemstitch. In each corner put a small one of fancy design and under each plate a little round one of lace. These, if well chosen, will make a very decorative effect. For the center of the table use a large, tall vase filled with chrysanthemums, and if there is embroidery on the cloth, have it of the same kind of flowers. Place here and there on the bare table smaller blossoms of the same plant.

For a supper of this sort the collation should be well-made sandwiches, brown bread and white bread evenly cut and spread with butter and then put together. A salad of chicken or lobster, as the desire may be, cakes of different flavors, as chocolate layer, small iced pound cakes, good homemade sponge, a generous lemon cake or any other sweet in which the hostess excels. As a harmless drink, nothing is better than a fruit punch, in which is a good tea foundation flavored with all sorts of fruits which the market affords. For an evening spread, there should be dishes of olives, salted almonds and peanuts, and also candies or boubons, which look best served in pretty little glass or silver dishes. As an extra decoration, wide strips of crepe paper can be braided and hung from the chandelier, draping the four corners, terminating in big bows and long ends, which fall to the floor. At each plate should be a boutonniere or corsage bouquet in which is a chrysanthemum.

Here is a new suggestion for telling fortunes: Place three saucers in a row. One contains milk, one water, the third is empty. The blindfolded girl who drops her finger in the milk will marry riches. Water signifies poverty, and emptiness speaks for itself! Letters cut from newspapers and scattered in a bowl of water will often form words or syllables which can be construed according to the imagination of the fortune-teller!

Dropping melted lead into cold water and telling fortunes by the shapes it assumes is an old standby custom of Hallowe'en. The Russians use melted lard instead of lead, which is obviously more convenient and undoubtedly quite as efficacious. The hot lard takes shapes fantastic enough to please any oracle.

Another amusing way of telling fortunes is by means of tissue-paper bags. Four of different colors are enough. These should be filled with symbolical articles such as a gun (whittled out of a stick and about three inches long), a spade (made in the same way), a thimble, a compass, a sword, a coin, a gavel, a toy chicken, a palette, a book, a saucepan, etc. The guests are blindfolded in groups of five or six and attack the bags with long sticks. Still blindfolded, they scramble for the articles they have released from the bag, to their own confusion and the joy of the onlookers, who, however, soon cease to be spectators and in their turn become actors!



Rooms Done in Cretonnes

GO into any one of the smart New York shops that are devoted to housefurnishing, or in the departments of the big dry goods stores that are set aside for that purpose, and you will be astonished at the prominence that is now given to cretonne. It is used for all sorts of purposes that would surprise our grandmothers, who, in their day, thought a good deal of this material, but had only half a dozen or so of "chintzes," as they called them, to choose from. Today there are a hundred or more varieties of cretonnes of domestic manufacture, exquisite in design and colors, that can be bought from twenty-five cents a yard up, besides a great quantity of imported ones that range from about thirty cents to three dollars and fifty cents a yard.

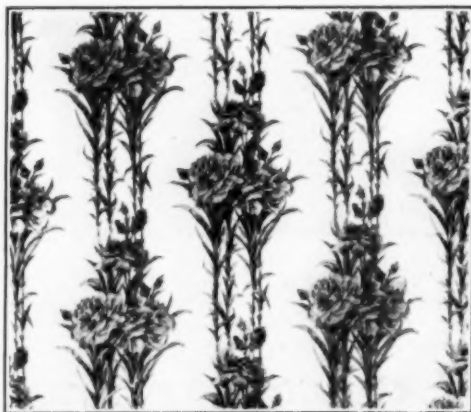
It is a great mistake to suppose that rooms upholstered mainly in cretonnes are confined to country houses, for some of the finest houses in New York and other large cities have suites of rooms hung and furnished in cretonne only.

This fad of using cretonne for housefurnishings first came into prominence for bedroom hangings, sofa pillows, chair cushions, etc., but now many cretonnes are deemed appropriate for the sitting-room, living-room or dining-room. Especially stylish for this purpose are the three patterns shown on the opposite page, and they are also well suited to a dining-room and make most attractive and inexpensive window-hangings if used as shown in the illustration at the foot of this page.

Many of the higher-priced cretonnes are double-width, which makes them very convenient for divan coverings, bedspreads, as well as all sorts of hangings.

To cover a chair with cretonne is not the hard task that some people think. To get the pattern, remove the old cover and cut the new exactly by it. But if the chair surface is smooth and plain, no pattern will be required. The old cover should, however, first be removed if it is much soiled. On the other hand, if the furniture is new, the cretonne should be made into slip-covers, to save the original cover of the chair.

Great changes can be made in the appearance of a room by dressing the windows prettily. Such dainty white frilled curtains of muslin or bobbinette can now be purchased in the shops very cheaply, and if these are outlined with a frill of cretonne across the top and straight hangings on each side made like the curtains shown in our illustration, the effect is charming.



NEW CRETONNE WITH WHITE GROUND AND PINK CARNATIONS AND GREEN LEAVES

Especially liked for house decorations is the carnation pattern. This has a very stylish striped effect, but its light ground makes it too delicate for anything but hangings, though it can be used in a bedroom or a room furnished in light woods, though more conventional patterns with red, gray or dark-green grounds are generally chosen for living-rooms. Very lovely for this purpose are the French cretonnes in the Louis XV. and Louis XVI. designs. Then there are French shadow tapestries alike on both sides, the best of which are in floral patterns of the Louis periods and other foreign importations covered with designs in dark, rich colors representing a jungle of foliage and tropical birds through which glimmers a white

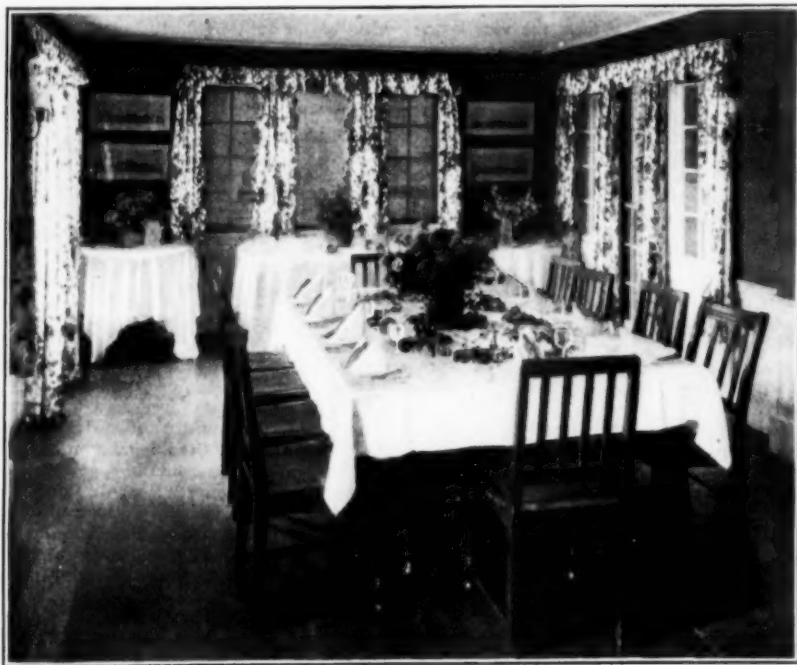
background. There are also cretonnes in hunting or forest scenes that are most attractive.

But it is not this expensive chintz that is most in demand.

The throngs of women in the shops buying cretonnes ask mostly for the grades that cost from twenty-five to fifty cents a yard, and include dark, light and medium-toned patterns, many of which may be matched exactly in the new wall-papers. And to have the design of the wall-paper match the hangings or cushions in a room is the very latest fashion in house decorations.

Another most attractive fad is the new cretonne bedroom furniture. Almost any woman seeing these fascinating suites for the first time, either orders one—if her purse is plentifully supplied—or sighs because she cannot possibly afford to

do so. For they represent the very latest novelty in cretonne decoration, and are absolutely up-to-date, though, it must be reluctantly confessed, not very serviceable.



A DINING-ROOM WITH CRETONNE CURTAINS

In them, bed, chiffonier and tables as well as chairs, sofa and screen are upholstered in cretonne. In one set the bedstead has a tall, square headboard and a footboard of regulation height and is made of white enameled wood. At least all the wood in sight is enameled white, which is not saying much, for the reason that the headboard, the footboard and the sides of the bed are covered smoothly with cretonne, mounted with a three-inch border of wood. To all intents and purposes it is a cretonne bedstead.

There is no overhead drapery to these beds, after the old style. That would detract from the novelty of the bed; besides, canopies are no longer in demand.

The dressing bureau shows even less wood. It has a square mirror and two shallow drawers at either side; the front is hollowed out so the user may approach closer to the mirror, which is not beveled at this edge, the dealer pointing this out as a new feature. Its only border is a rounded strip of wood, perhaps four inches wide, covered with a gathered puff of cretonne. The sides of the bureau and the front of the drawers are covered with cretonne put on plain, and below the drawers hangs a pleated valance of cretonne. The top of the bureau is of plain enameled wood with or without a cover of heavy glass.

Another variety of dresser has an oval mirror set in a cretonne frame topped with a drapery of cretonne falling at either side. A cretonne upholstered oblong stool goes with each bureau. In these sets the chiffonier is covered, with the exception sometimes of the top, with cretonne. Even the front of the drawers is of cretonne mounted with the enameled wood.

The night table at the side of the bed, the larger table, the side chairs, rocker and screen are of cretonne mounted in wood, and the easy chairs and couch included in the set are upholstered in cretonne.

One of the most stylish of these bedroom suits is of natural chestnut, which presents a grayish appearance. They may be had also in other kinds of

wood. The cretonne preferred for upholstering them is of floral pattern and more or less bright colors. Colors of blue, mauve and pale yellow are, of course, in demand, but not to the extent that the pinks and reds are.

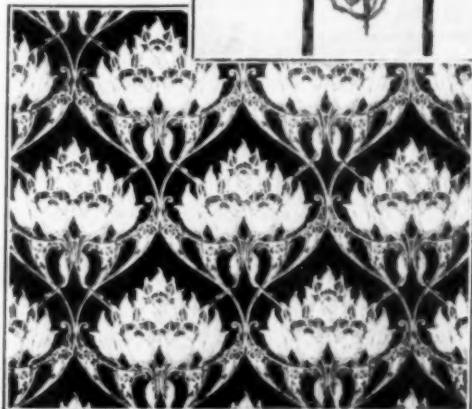
Glazed cretonnes, according to most of the dealers, are not

gaining in popularity in spite of the fact that two or three seasons back many of the most fashionable country houses in the vicinity of New York, had at least one room upholstered with them and window and door portieres to match. The glazed cretonnes are essentially English in manufacture, and so far their vogue is much greater

CONVENTIONAL PINK AND BLUSH ROSES WITH GREEN AND GRAY LEAVES ON RED BACKGROUND



GRAY BACKGROUND CRETONNE WITH RED BIRDS IN GREEN LEAVES



AN ARTISTIC PATTERN OF BLUE AND PINK FLOWERS AND GREEN LEAVES ON A RED BACKGROUND

in England than anywhere else.

Supposing one of the new cretonne bedroom suits to be out of the question because of the price, a compromise between it and a room containing at most only a cretonne upholstered easy chair or two, is easily enough managed. Among the new style cretonnes are patterns in the dimity variety, intended particularly for roll bolster covering and bedspreads, and by using this an ordinary bedstead is made fashionable at once. The dimity designs include small conventional as well as floral patterns.

Many buyers will be puzzled, perhaps, until they learn that this season's output of cretonnes represents almost as many varieties of weave as it does of color and design, and each variety has a different name. Dimity is not unlike the old-fashioned weave of that name, and in it perhaps prettier blues are seen than in any other variety.

Hungarian cretonne has a rep effect and is distinguished by many rich, dark patterns, particularly suitable for screens and portieres. Art ticking is another variety which includes a lot of patterns verging toward the Oriental in color.

Taffeta, belonging also to the cretonne family and shown in both plain and printed varieties, is a weave which is used to produce some of the prettiest and at the same time least expensive hangings of the season. Plain taffeta,

(Continued on page 248)

How to Arrange Furniture

TO lay down a set of rules for arranging the furniture in any room is obviously impossible, as fitments differ so radically.

But there are certain things that can be done successfully with furniture and others that spoil the appearance of the most expensively fitted-up apartment. First and foremost of these I should say is to "balance" a room, meaning by that, not to get all the heavy pieces or all the large pictures on one side. If, for example, there is a large sofa against one wall, across from it there should be a table that is in proportion, or a heavy chair or something like that, to preserve the equalities. It need not be exactly across, but somewhere on the other side to avoid looking as though, were the floor swung one side, it would go down and the other come up. In rearranging a room the rugs, if any are used, should be taken up, and the floors left so that the chairs, etc., can be easily moved to experiment for the best placing.

Couches are now so much used in sitting-rooms that any arrangement that has even a spice of novelty should be welcomed. So try putting the couch in the corner of the room so that it touches the wall at one end and behind it. At the other

end, with its back against the divan, stand a bookcase, which is a complete screen to the couch. The latter piece fronts out toward the room, so that anyone on entering sees the books at once, and on going further into the room the couch comes into view. The back of the bookcase is finished with denim, tacked smoothly, and several framed photographs hang against it. This, by the way, is a great saving of wall space in a small room.

A piano may be treated in the same way as the bookcase, and by having the back out into the room a place is made for a little seat that is both useful and artistic. This seat is a little bench just the length of the piano and may be cheaply made by any carpenter. The piano back should be covered with denim or more expensive material, the seat put flat against it and covered with the same stuff. A few small cushions should be added, and small pictures may be hung at the top of the back for decoration. This is a most effective and not necessarily expensive way of making a marked change in a room.

It is always a good plan to have a reading light near the sofa or big chair, and a small table for it that also holds books; it gives an idea of leisure and comfort to an apartment.

New Fads in

FASHIONS change in fancy work just as they do in the world of dress, and in no branch of the work are individuality and artistic talent displayed more conspicuously than in the making of centerpieces for the dining or tea table. The woman who is proud of her napery and her china is always pleased with something new in embroidery or lace work.

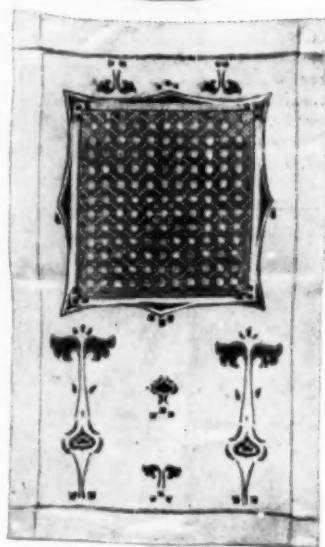
Just at present the very newest fad in fancy work is to have the centerpiece match the china. Many a hostess whose table has been daintily set for a tea party or a company dinner, finds to her despair that the centerpiece she has relied upon to give a finishing touch to the decoration clashes hopelessly with her best set of china. The coloring in each may be beautiful in itself, but when the two are placed in close proximity against the dainty white tablecloth, the effect is far from good, and she hastily substitutes a pure white centerpiece or something much more simple.

But the new centerpieces obviate all difficulties of this sort and the woman who is clever and artistic in the use of her needle can, without difficulty, have centerpieces daintily worked to match any china she may wish to use.

For instance, if her best "set" happens to be of the new art china of which there are so many designs shown now, the pattern can be copied without great difficulty and transferred to linen. The chief feature of this ware is usually the conventional design which appears at regular intervals. There are all sorts and shapes, of course, but the cup and saucer shown in the illustration are of a pretty white china, without flutings or ridges, on which appears a conventional design in a pretty shade of pink. On the tray cloth shown just below this is reproduced the exact pattern of the china, and it is further decorated with hemstitching and adorned in a novel way with a good-sized piece of drawn thread-work.

Another novel and charming centerpiece can be made by the woman who possesses the blue and white Japanese china that a year or so ago was so much used in this country. This is carried out on blue linen or satin with white embroidery silk, and the well-known hawthorn pattern stands out most effectively on such a groundwork. Such a cloth would also be most charming on a tea table when blue and white china was used.

But perhaps one of the very daintiest schemes that I have seen for a long time is a centerpiece which is worked in exact imitation of the beautiful Limoges pattern china, with its pretty pink bows and green leaves. Our illustration at the foot of this page shows a centerpiece worked on fine white linen with pink and green floss. For a very elaborate table I have seen a centerpiece of this pattern that was most beautiful, though, as it was made of silk, not quite appropriate for the dining-table, according to my notions, as I think that only washable materials should be used on the table. However, this centerpiece was certainly "a thing of beauty" if not a "joy forever." The foundation



AN ARTISTIC TRAY CLOTH THAT MATCHES THE PATTERN OF THE CHINA

The linen tray cloth is worked in pink washing silk in the design of the china, and is further decorated by hemstitching and a square of drawn work.

Fancy Work

was white taffeta, the bows and pink roses were beautifully executed in ribbon work and the leaves embroidered in green floss, while to complete the exact reproduction of the pattern a fine gold thread was worked in to suggest the gold line on the edge of the cups and plates.

Any reader who is anxious to try the effect of having her table napery worked to match her china can easily get the pattern traced on the linen she is intending to use at any good fancy-work shop, if she does not feel that she can do it herself.

Take a cup or saucer with you as a pattern and explain exactly the shape you desire your centerpiece or tray cloth to be—round, square or oblong. When the design has been traced on the material, choose your silks and wash ribbons, if part of the pattern is to be put in in ribbon work, of exactly the same shade as the designs on the china and shade colors on your centerpiece as nearly as possible in exact imitation of the way they are done on the china.

If your work is well done, you will be charmed with the result, and you will have the further satisfaction of feeling that you have secured something at once dainty, novel and up-to-date.

The hostess who does not feel a certain pride and pleasure in making her table look dainty and pretty is an anomaly. Of course delicate china, shining silver and well-chosen flowers help in securing the desired result, but after all the finishing touch is put by a dainty and artistically worked centerpiece.

The woman who can do such work is never at a loss in deciding what Christmas gift she shall offer to her women friends, for hand-worked centerpieces, doilies or tray cloths are always most acceptable. But occasionally she is at a loss to know how to give a touch of novelty to her work, for naturally there is a great deal more pleasure in working out some new idea or fresh scheme of coloring, and her friends are all

ways delighted with something entirely new.

In these new centerpieces it is not the stitches or the amount of work put into them that make them attractive, for some of the most effective designs are those that are carried out boldly. But whatever the design or kind of stitch employed, much of the real beauty of the work depends on the blending and artistic arrangement of the colors.

Almost every woman who is fond of fancy work has at some time or other tried her hand at ribbon work, and very pretty and effective it is. And as ribbon work can be introduced most effectively on these centerpieces, she will no doubt be pleased to revive the pretty fancy. Besides the ribbon work

these designs demand the aid of delicate embroidery in colors, drawn thread-work and hemstitching. For the whole idea of the work is to reproduce in table napery the precise colorings and patterns of the china, and to have a centerpiece that harmonizes exactly, line for line, with the design of the china. This fad is absolutely new and unique and is sure to have a great vogue.



A JAPANESE CENTERPIECE

This is worked with white washing silk on blue linen that exactly matches the color of the china.



A CENTERPIECE IN LIMOGES PATTERN

This is worked in pink and green washing silk to match the design of the china.

A Page for Knitters

THE unique work bag, shown on this page, was copied from an old piece of Kashmir knitting, worked by a Kashmiri man; the original was an overshoe, and is now in the possession of the present worker. It may be worked as a chatelaine bag in a single Germantown wool, or for a theater bag in coarse silk, or for a quite small purse bag in knitting silk. The pattern uses any number of stitches divisible by sixteen, and the head or top border any number divisible by nine, so 144 is a good number to begin with. The colors required are red, green (gray green), white, black, yellow (y) and a soft blue. The needles, four steel needles, No. 15, 13 or 18, according to the material used, for a medium, large or small bag.

Cast on 144 stitches, and for the first border, work 1st round, red; 2d round, black; 3d and 4th rounds, 2 red (r), 2 green (g); 5th round, black (b); 6th round, red. Now work one round of white (w) and begin.

1st pattern round—1 r, 2 g, 1 r, 9 w, 1 r, 2 g; repeat all round. 2d round—2 r, 1 g, 1 r, 2 w, 2 r, 1 w, 2 r, 2 w, 1 r, 1 g, 1 r. 3d round—2 w, 2 r, 3 w, 3 r, 3 w, 2 r, 1 w. 4th round—1 b, 4 w, 2 b, 1 w, 1 b, 1 w, 2 b, 4 w. 5th round—1 y, 1 b, 2 w, 1 b, 2 y, 3 b, 2 y, 1 b, 2 w, 1 b. 6th round—1 b, 2 w, 4 b, 1 w, 1 b, 1 w, 4 b, 2 w. 7th round—6 w, 1 b, 1 w, 1 b, 1 w, 1 b, 5 w. 8th round—3 w, 4 b, 1 w, 1 b, 1 w, 4 b, 2 w. 9th round—2 w, 1 b, 2 y, 2 b, 1 w, 1 b, 1 w, 2 b, 2 y, 1 b, 1 w. 10th round—1 w, 5 b, 2 w, 1 b, 2 w, 5 b. 11th round—7 w, 3 b, 6 w. 12th round—1 w, 5 r, 2 w, 1 b, 2 w, 5 r. 13th round—2 w, 1 r, 3 g, 1 r, 1 w, 1 r, 1 w, 1 r, 3 g, 1 r, 1 w. 14th round—1 r, 2 w, 1 r, 3 g, 3 r, 3 g, 1 r, 2 w. 15th round—1 y, 1 r, 2 w, 3 r, 3 g, 3 r, 2 w, 1 r. 16th round—1 r, 2 w, 1 r, 3 g, 1 r, 1 g, 1 r, 3 g, 1 r, 2 w. 17th round—2 w, 1 r, 3 g, 1 r, 1 g, 1 r, 1 g, 1 r, 3 g, 1 r, 1 w. 18th round—1 w, 5 r, 2 g, 1 r, 2 g, 5 r. 19th round—5 w, 1 r, 2 g, 1 r, 2 g, 1 r, 4 w. 20th round—1 w, 2 r, 2 w, 1 r, 1 g, 3 r, 1 g, 1 r, 2 w, 2 r. 21st round—2 r, 3 w, 2 r, 3 w, 2 r, 3 w, 1 r. 22d round—1 b, 1 w, 2 b, 4 w, 1 b, 4 w, 2 b, 1 w. 23d round—2 b, 2 y, 1 b, 2 w, 1 b, 1 y, 1 b, 2 w, 1 b, 2 y, 1 b. 24th round—1 b, 1 w, 4 b, 2 w, 1 b, 2 w, 4 b, 1 w. 25th round—1 b, 1 w, 1 b, 11 w, 1 b, 1 w. 26th round—1 b, 1 w, 4 b, 5 w, 4 b, 1 w. 27th round—1 b, 1 w, 2 b, 2 y, 1 b, 3 w, 1 b, 2 y, 2 b, 1 w. 28th round—1 b, 2 w, 5 b, 1 w, 5 b, 2 w. 29th round—2 b, 13 w, 1 b. 30th round—1 b, 2 w, 5 r, 1 w, 5 r, 2 w. 31st round—1 r, 1 w, 1 r, 3 g, 1 r, 3 w, 1 r, 3 g, 1 r, 1 w. 32d round—2 r, 3 g, 1 r, 2 w, 1 r, 2 w, 1 r, 3 g, 1 r. 33d round—2 y, 3 r, 2 w, 1 r, 1 y, 1 r, 2 w, 3 r, 1 y. 34th round—1 g, 1 r, 3 g, 1 r, 2 w, 1 r, 2 w, 1 r, 3 g, 1 r. 35th round—1 r, 1 g, 1 r,

3 g, 1 r, 3 w, 1 r, 3 g, 1 r, 1 g. 36th round—1 r, 2 g, 5 r, 1 w, 5 r, 2 g. 37th round—As 1st. 38th round—As 2d. 39th round—As 3d. Work one round in white, the sixth border rows, then for the heading or top border work one round in yellow. 2d round—1 y, 2 b, 1 y, 2 r, 1 y, 2 b. 3d round—2 b, 1 y, 4 r, 1 y, 1 b. 4th round—1 r, 1 y, 2 r, 2 b, 1 r, 1 y. (Blue, b l.) 5th round—Same as 4th. 6th round—As 3d. 7th round—As 2d. 8th round—Yellow. Finish with the first six rows of border.

Line with soft silk and mount on bars or rings or a snap.



A UNIQUE WORK BAG

few runs to achieve the conceit. Most of these are modern adaptations of old favorite fancies, and always useful. The importance of choosing carefully a pattern for the particular kind of work in hand has recently been brought to bear by the happenings to a large cozy shawl, made for an invalid, of soft Germantown wool in a practical shade of *café au lait*, which does not soil quickly, and yet is cheerful-looking. The pattern was one rather partial with knitters, and consisted chiefly of stripes of clusters of overlaid long stitches, running in opposite directions to form crosses. So far the shawl appeared a success. Unfortunately the test, like the eating of the pudding, lay in the wearing of the wrap, which did not prove satisfactory. After scarcely a week of gentle use, by being occasionally thrown over the invalid's shoulders, the surface of the shawl soon presented a very untidy aspect, through hanging loops and flying ends. These loops resulted, apparently, from the tightening of two lengthy stitches, carried diagonally for three crosses, while the breaking in two of some of these strands form the flying ends in the groups, while the ends came from a few of the long diagonal stitches being broken in two from some unexplained reason, since the strain was not too great.

1. BLACKBERRY.—This speckled mold-like fruit, arranged in slanting rows, gives a spotted ground of bosses about the size of three-penny pieces rising above an open foundation partly hidden. Cast on an uneven



A USEFUL KNITTED SCARF

(Continued on page 250)

Children's Page

Thanksgiving in the Nursery

THERE was great excitement in the nursery on the morning of Thanksgiving. The two little girls to whom belonged all the beautiful toys in this sunny room were deeply puzzled over the matter of the dolls' dinner. Of course, being Thanksgiving Day, it must be properly celebrated, and that is a hard matter for dollies, because the poor things can't eat, you see. Lucy and Lilly were the names of the two girls, and they were twins; so both their dolls looked alike, for the little mothers always preferred to have their things as much alike as possible. The two dolls were called Rosamund and Violet; the day before there had been a grand wedding in the nursery, and Rosamund and Violet had become the brides of two finely dressed boy dolls. You can

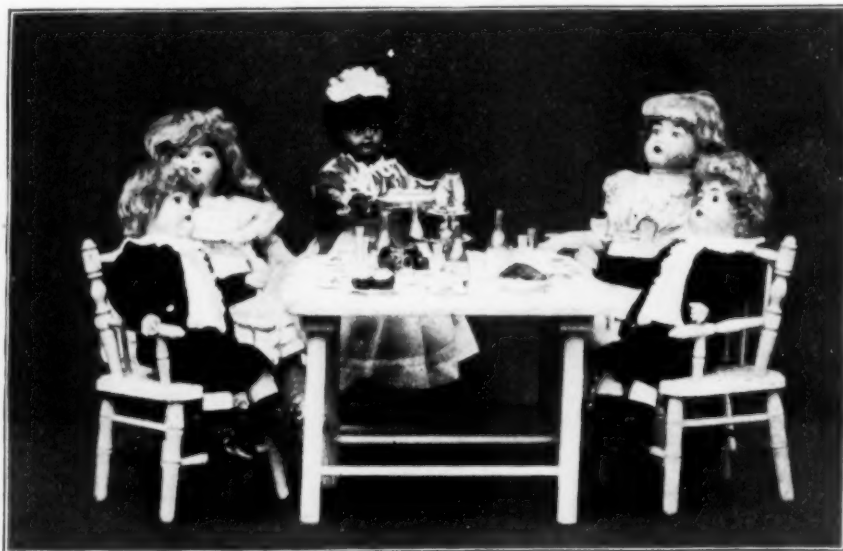
see the four dolls in the picture, and I am sure you will admire the boys' handsome "Buster Brown" suits and their cunning shoes and socks. Lucy had been the minister and married the first couple, and then Lilly had married the other couple. The boy dolls' names were Claude and Clarence Fitzgerald, so now the girls called the lady dolls "Mrs. Fitzgerald" when they spoke to them. Besides these four dolls, the girls had one other doll, which belonged to both of them. This doll had been given to them by mother when she returned from a visit to the Jamestown Exposition, and they called her "Jennie Jamestown." She was a colored doll, but not a "mammy" one; no, indeed! she was dressed as a stylish maid, and her lovely hair curled in little black ringlets all over her charming head.

The girls loved her dearly and were sorry they had no stylish colored doll for her to marry. They put all five dolls in a row and considered the problem of the day's celebration. Suddenly Lilly had a bright idea.

"Oh, Lucy," she cried, "I know what we will do. Let's set the table beautifully for a wedding breakfast for our dollies and let us have Jennie Jamestown for the waitress. Then when they are all seated at the table, let us call father and mother up and have them see how sweet and interesting the dollies look."

"Yes! yes! That will be fine," exclaimed Lucy; "we will start at it right away."

The sisters worked with a will and were as busy as bees for some time. The doll house was swept and tidied, everything put in good order, and the dolls were brushed and smoothed and prinked up, till they looked even sweeter than usual. Then the table was set and the two brides and grooms seated at it. Jennie Jamestown stood behind it. You can see



"Then the girls called father and mother in to see how lovely the dolls looked."

what a smart doll she was, because she could not only stand up all alone, but the girls were able to fasten a tiny tray in her little hands, so as to make her look as if she were really passing something to one of the Mrs. Fitzgeralds. Then the girls called father and mother in to see how lovely the dolls looked. Mother was pleased to see how well her little girls understood setting the table, and father said it was such a pretty sight that he would take a photograph of the dolls' Thanksgiving dinner.

"Oh, won't that be lovely," exclaimed both the girls in delight. "But we must change their seats a little," explained Lucy, "cause if the picture is taken as they are now, Claude will have his back to the camera and Clarence and Rosamund their sides."

The dolls were therefore arranged so that each little husband and wife sat together at one end, and then their picture was taken. You can all see for yourselves what a good one it is, and what lovely dolls Lilly and Lucy have.

Grandpa and Max

"TELL us a story, Grandpa, please do," said Ralph and Bob, running up to him one evening after supper.

"What about?" said Grandpa, as the little boys climbed on his knees.

"Oh, something true," said Ralph. "Something that you did when you were a boy," said Bob.

"Well," said Grandpa, when he had thought a moment, "I'll tell you something that happened to Max and me one day when we went out to play by the river."

"Was Max your brother?" said Bob.

"No, he wasn't," said Grandpa, but he was very fond of playing with me. We had great fun. I took a branch of a tree for a boat and sailed it along the bank. At last it began to get in deep water where I couldn't reach it with a stick. So then I told Max to go and get it for me. He was so good-natured that he almost always did as he was told, but this time he would not go. Then I began to scold him and he ran toward home. This made me so cross that I picked up a stone and threw it at him."

"Oh, Grandpa," said Bob.

"And just at that moment," continued Grandpa, "Max turned his head and it struck him in the face."

"What a shame," said Ralph.

"Yes, it was," said Grandpa; "and then he gave a little cry and lay down on the ground. But I was still angry with

him, and I would not go to him, but waded into the water for my boat. Before I knew it I had stepped off the shelving bank into a deep hole and was in a strong current. I screamed as I felt myself sinking, but there was nobody on the bank of the river to hear me. But just as I went under for a second time somebody took hold of me by the collar and dragged me up on the shore. It was Max. He had saved my life."

"What a brave boy," said Bob. "Was he your cousin, Grandpa?"

"No," said Grandpa, he was no relation, only a dear friend."

"What did you say to him when he saved your life?" said Ralph.

"I just cried as if my heart would break and put my arms around the dear old fellow's neck and hugged him."

"What did he say to that?" said Bob.

"He didn't say anything," said Grandpa. "He licked my face and hands and looked up at me with his great brown eyes."

"Why, what was Max, anyway?" said Bob, looking puzzled.

"He was my setter dog," said Grandpa—"the smartest and kindest dog I ever saw. And since that day I have never again been cruel to a dog, and I hope neither of you boys ever will be."

Dainty Desserts for Other

By MRS. SARAH

THE pumpkin pie is almost as prominently identified with Thanksgiving Day as is the turkey; so I will give you first a good recipe for one. If you are to have rather an elaborate dinner with guests, of course you want also some kind of a fancy pudding, and I think you will be satisfied with the variety given.

PUMPKIN PIE.—Cut the pumpkin in small pieces without peeling, taking out the seeds and shreds; boil with a pint of water for five or six hours or until sweet and tender, with hardly any liquid remaining. Let it boil or simmer very slowly. Rub the pulp through the colander or coarse sieve. There is a great difference in pumpkins, some are so much more watery than others; if that is the case, let it drain until the water runs off. To four cupfuls of strained pumpkin allow four cupfuls of rich milk, four well-beaten eggs, one teaspoonful of salt, one large cupful of sugar, half of a grated nutmeg and two teaspoonfuls of ginger. Beat this well together, and taste to see if spices and seasoning are well blended. If you like cinnamon, a teaspoonful can be added in addition to the nutmeg. Line your plates with a good pastry, put in the mixture,

which should be hot, and bake in a steady, rather hot oven until a rich golden-brown.

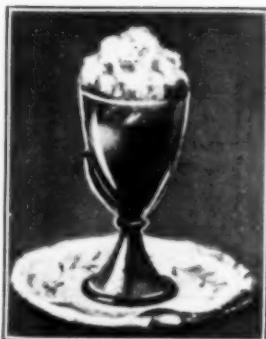
PIE CRUST.—Take two cupfuls of pastry flour with a little salt and rub into it lightly half a cupful

of lard; use just enough very cold water to bind it together. For the upper crust, roll it out thin and rub with butter, folding twice, keeping the board well dredged with flour; do this a third time, using in all half as much butter as lard. For pies with only an under crust, it is not necessary to spread with butter or fold over so many times.

CRANBERRY PIE.—For one pint of cranberries, chopped, use one cupful of sugar and one-third of a cupful of molasses. Dissolve one tablespoonful of cornstarch in the same amount of cold water and stir into it two-thirds of a cupful of boiling water. When cool, mix with the cranberries and add one teaspoonful of vanilla.

LEMON PIE.—This is an old-fashioned but good recipe: To make one good, quite deep pie, allow two slices of stale bread, three large or four small lemons, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, four eggs and sugar to taste. Break the bread into bits and soak in cold water until quite soft. Then add to it the juice and grated rind of the lemons, the melted butter and the yolks of the eggs, well beaten. Taste to see if the mixture is sweet enough; if not, add more sugar. Line the pie dish with a good pastry crust, pour in the mixture and bake in a moderate oven until it thickens. Make a meringue with the whites of the eggs and four tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar, flavored with a little of the lemon juice. Spread this over the pie and return to the oven until colored a light brown. Serve cold.

MACAROON CUSTARD.—Soak nine or ten macaroons in a quarter of a cupful of sherry. When they are well softened, add the yolks of two eggs, beaten lightly, one and one-half cupfuls of milk, two tablespoonfuls of sugar and one tablespoonful each of breadcrumbs and dry macaroon crumbs. Pound up the dry macaroon to get the crumbs. Butter a shallow pudding dish slightly, turn in the custard and set over a pan of hot water, cover it and cook from twenty to thirty minutes. When about half done, whip the whites of the two eggs stiff with two tablespoonfuls of sugar and two teaspoonfuls of lemon juice; pile lightly on top of custard. Recover and finish the cooking. It is desirable to cook the custard in the



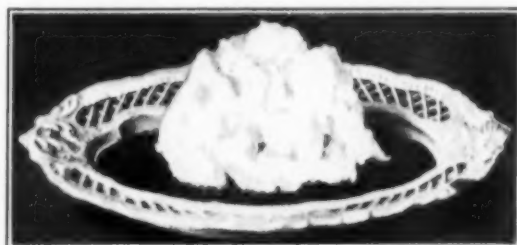
Café Parfait

all over the top when cold. This makes a delicious dessert.

INDIVIDUAL PUMPKIN PIES.—Line some patty-pans with good pie crust, making a fluted edge all around. Grease the pans before putting on the crust, as you want to take them out of the tins when cold. Fill with the pumpkin mixture as prepared for the pies. When baked, make a meringue with the whites of eggs and sugar and cover each little pie. Brown in the oven very slightly, leaving it in only a minute or two. When cold, place a large cranberry or bit of currant jelly in the center of each little pie. You will find this dessert will be especially pleasing to children.

Café Parfait.—Mix together one pint of cream, one cupful of sugar and half a cupful of strong, clear coffee. Set the bowl in a panful of broken ice, so as to surround it, and, when chilled, whip the mixture and take off the froth as it rises and put in a freezer or mold. Pack the mold in ice and salt and let it stand two hours without stirring.

APRICOT WHITE.—Put half a pound of dried apricots to soak overnight in half a cupful of water. Next morning add half a cupful of sugar, and cook until soft and thick. Press through a coarse sieve and, when cool, fold in the stiffly beaten whites of two eggs. Beat thoroughly and turn into a mold which has been rinsed in cold water. Put on ice to harden. When ready to



CHOCOLATE JUNKET

serve, turn it from the mold and pour over it a custard sauce made from one pint of milk, the beaten yolks of two eggs and two tablespoonfuls of sugar, flavoring to taste.

COMPOTE OF PEACHES.—Take one quart can of peaches, and if they are not sweet, add four tablespoonfuls of sugar. Heat the peaches in their own juice. Drain, and place the peaches hollow side up over squares of sponge cake, placed in a pudding dish. Mix with the peach juice two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice, one egg, very lightly whipped, and one tablespoonful of cornstarch moistened in a little cold water. Put on the stove and allow it to heat until it bubbles, then remove and, when slightly cool, pour over the peaches. Put them away in a cool place or on ice. The syrup will jelly all about the fruit and form a delicious dessert. Serve with plain or whipped cream.

BANANA CRESCENTS.—Take some slices of sponge cake and trim off all the brown parts. Split some bananas in two lengthwise after peeling, and cut the slices of cake the same shape and spread them with a little strawberry or other kind of jam. Lay a split banana on each slice of cake. Cut a banana into slices about half an inch thick and

(Continued on page 252)



MACAROON CUSTARD



1156—Ladies' Slip or Guimpe. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.

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9572—Ladies' Shirt Waist or Slip (without Body Lining, Full Length or Elbow Sleeves, High or Dutch Neck and with a Plain or Tucked Front). Cut in 6 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.



1606—Ladies' House Dress (in Sweep or Round Length). Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.



1464—Ladies' Wrapper (Tucked or Gathered). Cut in 6 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.



1604—Ladies' Shirt Waist Costume (without Lining. Skirt having Five-Gored Upper Part Lengthened by a Flounce). Cut in 6 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.



1619—Ladies' Five-Gored Skirt (Upper Part Lengthened by a Five-Gored Flounce Pleated at Seams). Cut in 5 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents.



1610—Girls' "Jumper" Dress (to be worn over a Guimpe). Cut in 4 sizes, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Price, 10 cents.



1536—Ladies' Seven-Gored Pleated Skirt with Ann Tucks. Cut in 5 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents.



9609—Misses' Eton-Jacket Costume (having Two Styles of Sleeves and a Seven-Gored Skirt with Tuck Pleats at Each Seam). Cut in 4 sizes, 11, 15, 16 and 17 years. Price, 15 cents.
1023—Misses' Back-Coat Suit (Full or Three-quarter Length Sleeves with or without Cuffs and Pockets, and having a Seven-Gored Skirt). Cut in 5 sizes, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 years. Price, 15 cents.



1663—Ladies' Single-Breasted Jacket. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.



1659—Ladies' Blouse Jacket (with Body and Sleeves in One). Cut in 6 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.



9135—Misses' Costume (consisting of a Box Jacket, with Sleeves Pleated or Gathered at the Top, and a Seven-Gored Box-Pleated Skirt). Cut in 5 sizes, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 years. Price, 15 cents.
1253—Misses' Jacket Costume. Cut in 4 sizes, 14, 15, 16 and 17 years. Price, 15 cents.



1268 Ladies' Jacket (with Full or Seven-eighth Length Sleeves Pleated or Gathered at the Top and with or without the Cuffs). Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.



1733—Ladies' Single-Breasted Coat. Cut in 6 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.

1617—Ladies' Eton Jacket (without sleeves). Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.



1438—Ladies' Eton Jacket (having Long Shoulder Effect and Large Armholes). Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.



1524—Ladies' Eton Jacket. Cut in 6 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.



1676 Ladies' Coat (with Cutaway or Straight Fronts). Cut in 6 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.

1648 Ladies' Five-Piece Circular Shirt. Cut in 5 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents.

*All Patterns
10 and 15c—none higher*



1596—Misses' Jacket Costume. Cut in 5 sizes, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 years. Price, 15 cents.



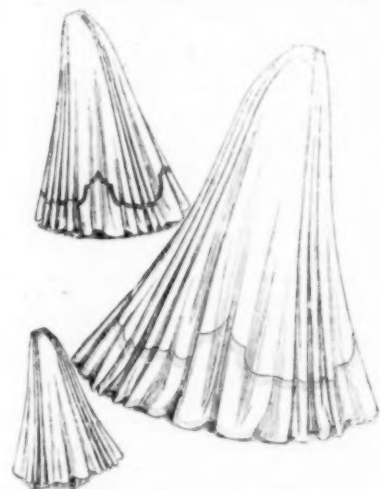
1572 - Ladies' Coat (in Seven-eighth or Shorter Length). Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.



1632 - Ladies' Five-Gored Skirt (Side Gores and Back Lengthened by Circular Flounce). Cut in 6 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents.



1563 - Ladies' Bolero Jacket. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.



1629 - Ladies' Four-Gored Pleated Skirt. Cut in 5 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents.



1371 - Ladies' Seven-Gored Skirt (with Panel Inserted between Each Gore). Cut in 5 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents.



9253 - Boys' Beeler (having Two Styles of Collars). Cut in 5 sizes, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Price, 15 cents.



9739 - Misses' Coat (in Full or Three-quarter Length and with or without the Collar, Cuffs, Pockets and Back Strap). Cut in 4 sizes, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. Price, 15 cents.

1555 - Ladies' Mikado Overblouse with Guimpe. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.

1523 - Ladies' Seven-Gored Tucked Skirt. Cut in 5 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents.

Popping Corn

By BEATRICE ESMOND

F AIR maiden or sweet matron, as the late autumn now tempts us to twilight and fireside joys, methinks thou mayest be fain to be reminded of some of these evening pastimes which will amuse thyself and delight the children. Popping corn is a great home amusement and gives much pleasure for a very small outlay of money. The necessities are to be found in most houses or may be bought for nearly nothing, and the results are those favorite wholesome sweetmeats so greatly beloved by children and most of their elders as well.

"Thou needest," so says an old cook book published forty or fifty years ago, "good, clean popcorn or maize, and thou shouldst have a wire gauze popper to prevent the grains from leaping into the fire. If no popper is at hand, an old-fashioned coal-shovel or a clean, dry frying-pan will serve; though

the popping will be slower and a few grains (even the best ones) may leap into the fire and so be lost. Scatter a handful of thy corn upon the pan or popper and hold it over a clear, bright fire, shaking it a little that the grains be not burned. As the heat catches them, they burst, one by one, with a cheerful pop and a sprightly leap into the air, and each turns in-

side out, showing billowy little cushions of the cooked maize flour. The flavor, when freshly popped, is deliciously delicate. If liked, a handful may be taken, well mixed with a tablespoonful of molasses that has been cooked with a little butter, lemon juice or other simple flavoring, and the whole pressed into a ball and wrapped in oiled tissue paper. Such popcorn balls are wholesome for children and they may eat any amount of the corn."

Today popcorn balls are just as popular with the little folks as they were when this old book was written, and perhaps my readers would like to know the very best and most modern way of making these delectable dainties. Very delicious ones indeed can be made from the following recipe:

POPCORN BALLS.—Take three-quarters of a cupful of brown sugar, three-quarters of a cupful of granulated sugar, half a cupful of molasses and half a cupful of water in which has been put a tablespoonful of vinegar, and cook together in a saucepan that has been well buttered. Let this boil together without stirring until it reaches the hard-ball stage, adding a fourth of a cupful of butter when it spins a thread. When done, add a fourth of a teaspoonful of soda, and pour in a fine stream over the corn, and be sure to stir rapidly all the while to distribute it evenly. When the syrup is evenly distributed over the corn, dip the hands into cold water, take up a portion of the hot mixture and press into balls. Dip the hands in the water before forming each ball and work quickly, before the mass becomes cold and hardens. Keep the balls in a cold place, as they soften and become tough in a warm room. It is an excellent plan to wrap each ball separately in wax paper.

POPCORN CANDY.—Put one cupful of sugar, either granulated or brown, or half of each, one tablespoonful of vinegar and a quarter of a cupful of water into a buttered saucepan. Cook until it forms a hard ball when tried in cold water. Add a good sized piece of butter when the candy is almost done. In a large, deep bowl have four quarts of freshly popped corn from which all imperfect grains have been removed. Pour the hot syrup over this. Continue to stir until it is cool, when each separate grain will be coated. If half a cupful or more of powdered sugar is sifted over the corn while stirring, the kernels separate more readily and the corn is firm and delicious.

MAIZY POP BARS.—Take a quart of freshly popped corn and a cupful of nut meats and crush on the breadboard with a rolling pin. Then make the same kind of syrup as was used for popcorn balls, but make only half as much. Cook until it becomes brittle when tested in cold water, then add the crushed corn. When perfectly mixed, press into a buttered pan to the depth of half an inch, patting it smooth with a potato masher. Mark into bars with a sharp knife. Break apart when cold and wrap in wax paper. If preferred, the nut meats can be omitted from this recipe:

POPCORN WAFERS.—Make a good boiled icing with a cupful of granulated sugar, the white of one egg, a quarter teaspoonful of cream of tartar and a half cupful of boiling water. Boil the water and sugar together until it spins a heavy thread when taken up on the point of a spoon. Beat the egg to a stiff froth, add the cream of tartar and then the boiling syrup, beating all the while. Continue beating until cold and thick and then stir into it about a cup and a half of fresh, perfect popcorn. Spread crackers, preferably unsalted ones, thickly with the mixture, and bake until a delicate brown in a moderate oven. These are easily made and very delicious.

BUTTERED POPCORN.—Into a large, deep kettle with a close-fitting lid put two tablespoonfuls of lard or butter, or half of each. The corn will be whiter if lard is used. When melted, add about half a cupful of shelled popcorn. Stir until the corn is evenly coated, cover closely, and heat gradually as directed in popping corn, shaking the pan quite vigorously all the while. In about four minutes all should commence to pop at once and each kernel be large, white and delicious. Remove all imperfect grains, then shake the salt on evenly, without adding any more butter.



Points on Buying Meat

By THE CHEF OF A FAMOUS RESTAURANT

IN buying meat it must always be remembered that any lean animal is decidedly inferior. Good beef always has a fair proportion of fat, and the lean or muscular portions should be ingrained or marbled with little streaks of fat. If the animal was in good condition when slaughtered, the suet should be firm, white, dry and crumbly. If the fat is yellow, oily or fibrous, the beef is inferior, and it is not good at any price. "Of course beef may be too fat," says the proprietor of a famous restaurant in an interview in the New York "Sun." The marbled appearance is the best test, and a housekeeper soon learns to know the proper proportion of fat.

"Good beef should have a dark red color when first cut, changing to brighter red or cherry after a few moments' exposure to the air. A bluish or dull, dark-red color indicates poor beef. It should look juicy, be smooth grained and velvety to the touch and somewhat firm and elastic. The bones and sinews should be comparatively small.

"Steaks should never be allowed to lie any length of time after being cut and never placed on ice. The meat should be ripened before cutting and then promptly cooked.

"In buying beef a housekeeper should know that backward from the head the price of good beef increases and that it decreases downward toward the legs in both quarters. The neck pieces, those that come immediately behind the ears, make delicious stews when properly cooked and seasoned.

"In the upper portion of the fore quarter are the chuck ribs, which make excellent roasts and steaks. The chuck steak I consider as good as the sirloin and it sells at about two-thirds the price.

"The upper half of the shoulder is high-priced and I seldom buy either the roasts or the stew pieces that are cut from it. The lower half includes the brisket pieces, cross-ribs and plate pieces. These cuts all come within my means. Besides cutting

(Continued on page 264)

A Thanksgiving Message

By SALLIE CHAMBERLIN



MARY ACKER sat on the foot of the bed, her bank-book on her knee, a pencil between her fingers and a frown on her low, broad brow.

"Twenty-nine from seventy-five leaves forty-six," she murmured to herself. "Even then it won't be so very much. The silk in that waist is worse than a second, and the hat looks as though it came off a bargain counter—which it did."

The frown deepened and the pencil made uncertain, imaginary lines in midair.

"Oh, dear, what's the use of living in a city and being nobody—because it takes a million to be somebody?"

She flung down the pencil and the book, marched over to the bureau, and resting the palms of her hands on its top, she studied the reflection in the mirror. Yes, she was pretty! And she didn't need a mirror to tell her so. The admiring glances of men who passed her on the street and the outspoken admiration or unveiled jealousy of the girls in the store where she clerked had told her this every day since she had come to town. And with a certain sense of satisfaction she realized further that she was a very different girl from the frightened country lassie who had started in as a wrapper at Blank & Dash's department store two years back.

It had been a hard struggle. She had lived at first at a working girls' home, but as her salary had been gradually raised she had gone to a more attractive boarding-house. Still she realized more and more each day that she was a mere atom in this city life. She had made a few acquaintances at the church where she had enrolled, but Sunday often found her too tired to leave the house, or she had a little washing or mending to do. Somehow she had never been able to fraternize with the girls at the store, and the invitations which she had received from callow youths who shared her work behind the counter had been unattractive. Very different had been her picture of the new life in Boston, when, in defiance of the wishes of her family, and of Jim Coleman, who had been her avowed suitor ever since he had carried her books to the district school, she had turned her back on Newton Village and her face toward Boston.

She was going to see life. She was going to be one of those bachelor maids that she had read about. She would be a part of the picture and action of the great city, and now, to-day, she realized for the first time that she had an opportunity to take part in the glittering side of life. She had received an invitation from Harold Goldman, who sold the firm buttons and buckles. It was at this counter that Mary worked, and young Goldman had been attracted to her from the first, but for some reason which the girl could not explain she had gently parried his invitations.

This morning, however, he had touched the right cord and she had responded. He had been folding up his samples and stopped suddenly.

"Gee, but I dread the day after to-morrow! Holidays in town are always lonesome if you don't know a lot of people."

Mary nodded her head; she had been dreading Thanksgiving Day.

"I tell you what," continued Goldman, "let's celebrate together. You put on your glad rags and we'll go to the —" (A fashionable café for the Bohemian and theatrical set.)

Just for a minute Mary's eyes sparkled. She realized that the girls within earshot were consumed with envy. Then something in her Puritan up-bringing rebelled. A hotel dinner on Thanksgiving Day; a show instead of a quiet evening with relatives and friends around the family hearthstone. But only for an instant did this thought obtrude. She had always wanted such experiences. Goldman was a salesman; he could afford it. She accepted promptly. Then she went upstairs to the suit department with the firm intention of purchasing the "glad rags" to which Goldman had referred. Still, night found her with the raiment unpurchased.

"It is so cheap," she sighed to herself, as she thought of the factory-made silk gown and the ready-to-wear hat at which she had looked.

Another thing that bothered her was the fact that she could not forget the imitation jewelry Goldman wore, and a certain obnoxious brilliancy that she had noted at times in his eyes. His

conversation, too, was not the sort Mary had been accustomed to in her social life at home. It was the jargon of the city shops, of the girls she did not like. She did not so much object to drawing her savings from the bank to buy the clothes as she did object to wearing them. Something within her cried out against mock finery.

She was still debating the question when a knock sounded at her door. The maid handed her a bulky express package addressed in her father's stiff, irregular handwriting. Mary ripped the cords and an exclamation, half laughing, half tearful, escaped her lips. Pies and cakes there were, home-made cheese, nuts and ears of popcorn, raised on the farm. She read the note with brimming eyes.

"DEAR DAUGHTER: I reckon you can get pies in Boston, but not the kind your mother makes. We are sending you this, thinking perhaps you might give some of your girl friends a treat on Thanksgiving night, and wishing you could spare the money to come home for the Thanksgiving dinner. Maybe another year you can do so. Of course we know it costs you an awful lot to live in town, and things have not gone very well on the farm this year, so we can't afford to send you the money. We'll be thinking of you, though, on Thanksgiving Day.

"Your affectionate father,

"JOHN ACKER."

Mary read the letter through twice. Girl friends! She had none. She hardly knew the people in the house where she boarded. She thought of the seventy-five dollars in the bank. What had she been saving it for? To buy fine clothes when she became part of the city life; and how far would seventy-five dollars go? She asked the question bitterly.

All of a sudden she seemed to see her mother in the big, cheerful kitchen, singing over the preparations for a Thanksgiving dinner. But would she be singing with a daughter far away from her in a strange, lonesome city? No, they did not look on her as being lonesome; no doubt she was having a very good time, for Mary had always kept up appearances in her letters. And then she happened to see the postscript on the back of her father's note.

"Jim Coleman bought Deacon Wilson's store at the Corners. He's fixing it up in good shape, and they say that Myra Wilson's going to stay and clerk for him."

Just how it happened Mary could never tell, but suddenly the picture of Goldman, the salesman, in his mock jewelry came before her and offended her mental vision.

It was four o'clock the next day before she thought of him again, she had been so busy with her preparations to leave town. Now she hurried to the telephone.

"Oh, Mr. Goldman," she exclaimed as she heard his voice at the other end of the wire, "I am going home for Thanksgiving, so I can't take dinner with you tomorrow night."

"Well, you're a wonder," in disgusted accents, "to throw a fellow down like this at the last minute. You're a peacherino, that's what you are."

The rebuke fell on heedless ears.

Mary's next visit was to the telegraph office. She wrote three messages and tore them up. The final one said: "James Coleman, Newton Village. Send word to mother I'll be home for Thanksgiving and always."

"Myra Wilson, indeed," she murmured, as she made her way to the superintendent's desk to hand in her resignation. "I guess I can give her pointers on clerking."

The train slowed up at Newton Village. As she sprang from the steps of the car the figure she was looking for loomed up in the keen November moonlight.

"Oh, Jim!" was all she said, but the man understood, and as he tucked her into the sleigh he looked straight into her eyes.

"I reckoned if anything would bring you back Thanksgiving would."

She bent forward so that he could hardly catch the words:

"But it wasn't Thanksgiving Day, Jim, it was—you."



Fancy Work Department

HAND-MADE underwear is all the rage in New York at the present moment. Every woman who likes dainty lingerie will be delighted with the charming French corset covers shown on this page, which are made from the very latest Paris designs. Embroidery of this sort is easy to do and makes the most effective and daintiest of trimmings and has the added virtue of wearing excellently.

No one can have too many sofa pillows, and the charming example in lace, No. 763, would add a delightful artistic touch to any couch or sofa. The pattern is remarkably effective. This too is a new French design. A round dining table requires a round centerpiece, so this month we are showing to all housewives who are fortunate enough to possess the fashionable shape of dining-table a very handsome round model, made with beautiful lace stitches, that is sure to be admired.

No. 765 is one of the beautiful and useful sideboard or bureau scarfs. This handsome shell pattern can be easily and quickly made

and will stand hard wear, and with careful laundering, be as good as new for a long time.

ARE you interested in fancy work? Then be sure to send for our Guide to Lace Making. This tells how to make all the fancy work shown in MCCALL'S MAGAZINE, and explains all about the different



No. 762—FRENCH CORSET COVER in more elaborate pattern, made of a very good quality of nainsook and intended to be worked either in solid or French embroidery. Cut in sizes 36, 38 and 42 inches bust measure. Pattern stamped on nainsook, 55 cents. Pattern and embroidery cotton for working, 75 cents. We pay postage. Pattern stamped on nainsook will be given free for getting 3 subscribers for MCCALL'S MAGAZINE at 50 cents each. Pattern and embroidery cotton for working will be given free for getting 4 subscribers for MCCALL'S MAGAZINE at 50 cents each.

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stitches—the exact and easiest way of working them. It contains illustrations showing the details of each stitch—Duchesse, Honiton, Renaissance, Flemish, Arabian, etc. It also illustrates all kinds of braids, rings and thread which are used in making fancy work. It is a great help to the experienced worker and an absolute necessity to the woman who is just beginning to learn to do fancy work. We will send this book for six cents.

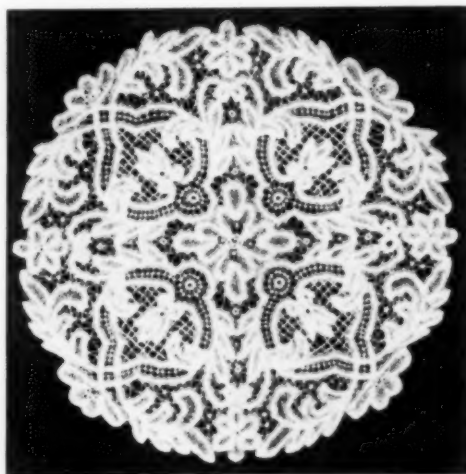
We offer many of these fancy work patterns and materials as premiums for securing subscriptions for MCCALL'S MAGAZINE. See directions for club-raisers in Premium Department on page 270. *Illustrated price list of fancy work patterns and materials sent free on request.* It tells not only the prices, but also how to get them free of expense.

NOVELTIES IN FANCY WORK.—Some of the newest

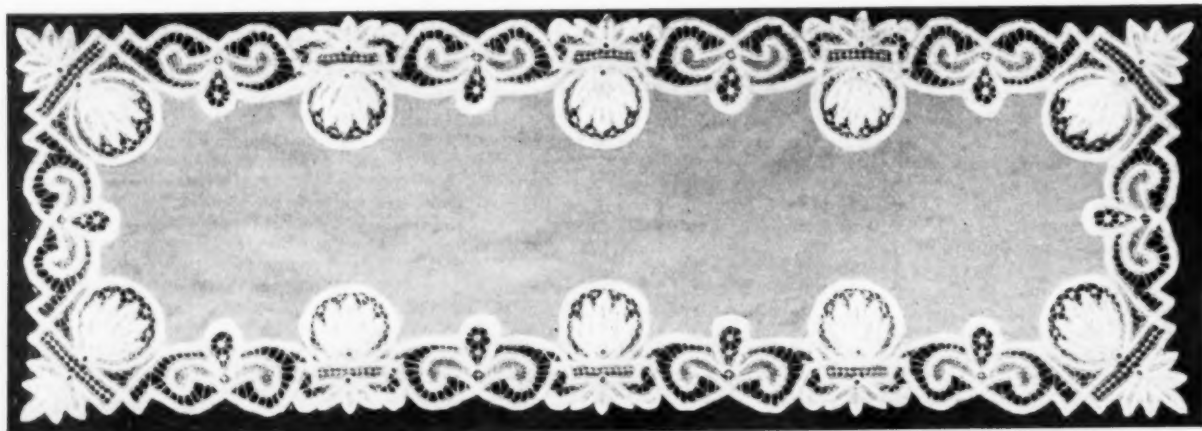


No. 763—LACE SOFA PILLOW, 22x22 inches, made with Arabian braid. Pattern stamped on cambric, 20 cents. Pattern and material for working, 80 cents. We pay postage. Pattern stamped on cambric will be given free for getting 1 subscriber for MCCALL'S MAGAZINE at 50 cents. Pattern and material for working will be given free for getting 6 subscribers for MCCALL'S MAGAZINE at 50 cents each.

sofa cushions are covered with colored silk or Oriental satin, with a gathered puff of about five inches deep at each end, and not reaching beyond. The muslin cover reaches only the commencement of the puff. The effect is very pretty, especially if the muslin cover, with ribbon run through slits, is used. The ribbon should, of course, be of the same color as the puffs.



No. 764—LACE CENTERPIECE, 24x24 inches, for a round table, made with Renaissance lace braid. Pattern stamped on cambric, 20 cents. Pattern and material for working, 80 cents. We pay postage. Pattern stamped on cambric will be given free for getting 1 subscriber for MCCALL'S MAGAZINE at 50 cents. Pattern and material for working will be given free for getting 6 subscribers for MCCALL'S MAGAZINE at 50 cents each.



No. 765—SCARF FOR BUREAU OR SIDEBOARD, 18x54 inches, made with Renaissance lace braid. Pattern stamped on cambric, 30 cents. Pattern and material for working, including linen for center, \$1.05. We pay postage. Pattern stamped on cambric will be given free for getting 2 subscribers for MCCALL'S MAGAZINE at 50 cents each. Pattern and material for working, including linen for center, will be given free for getting 8 subscribers for MCCALL'S MAGAZINE at 50 cents each.

How to Sing and Please

THERE are three essentials to a good and pleasing performance—sensible, well-enunciated words, good music, and a sympathetic singer.

I have used the word "sympathetic" advisedly. It conveys the idea of being with your song, and that is exactly what I wish to impress on all amateur singers. You must be with your song, heart and soul, and remember not only should you feel what you are singing, your listeners must feel and follow, too, and you have to make them do so. Be the hero of the story, and do not, as it were, apologize for him. Where the words are tender and of love, conjure up your sweetest memories, infuse them there, and be real. Again, when the sense is to decry anything false, proclaim the words boldly and do not look ashamed.

It is not absolutely necessary to have a fine voice in order to give pleasure. A careful choice of song well within the compass, clear, pretty enunciation, and a faithful coloring is much more likely to gain commendation in our homes than an indifferent rendering of anything "grand," no matter how fine, how powerful the voice. Learn to know your capabilities, and keep within them. Never attempt a song unless you feel at ease about it. Stand erect and still, the head slightly raised, the mouth well open, and the tongue down. Take long, deep breaths—noiselessly through the mouth—and expend them sparingly. It is really most distracting to hear the breath whistling above the words; hold it, therefore, well in check, take plenty, but have some always in reserve. Again, never attempt a song unless you know it by heart. Every ditty tells a tale of some sort. Carefully learn the words and expressions by heart, then you are free to face your audience and tell them just what the song says. This is, I know, not an easy habit to cultivate; but you will overcome if you are determined to master what you undertake, and the nervous "gauche" feeling will crumble away in time.

When practising have a looking-glass near at hand (your brother's shaving glass will answer admirably). Perch it safely at a distance where you can see your head. It will be your best friend, and faithfully tell you how ugly it is to allow your eyebrows to do all the expression, and how very unattractive you look when you screw up the corners of your eyes at every high note.

Coax a smile to your lips, open the mouth well, stand quite still, and attack neatly without distorting any feature on the face. Your glass will now smile back, and all will go well as the proverbial wedding bell. It is no good aiming at becoming a singer, however humble, unless we take pains. Bear that ever in mind.

Now a word about practising. Let this be done regularly, but not overdone. Half an hour is quite long enough at a time; never do longer. Steady work is required. Not long and wearisome practice. Then the study becomes not only fatigued, but careless. Should the throat ache, desist at once—you have done enough, indeed too much; wait until the morrow, and then only practise softly. Make a point of dividing your work; let us say you take your sustained notes, scales, etc., in the morning; your exercises and study song in the afternoon, and your old songs early in the evening. Such an arrangement, if faithfully carried out, will duly give satisfaction all round, and our singer will, moreover, find her general health improve as her voice gains in roundness of tone. One word before closing. Do not, do not shout, and do not attempt gymnastic feats with your voice before it has been properly trained.

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Cooking Rice

WE overheard a conversation the other day between a Southern matron and a Northern housewife. They were talking about rice. The woman from the South lived on a rice plantation. Her husband owned large rice fields and marketed large quantities of rice every year, so said a writer in "Medical Talk" some time ago.

The northern woman was saying that rice was not so very much used in the North, that she didn't believe her family used a dollar's worth in a year. "We don't care much for it," she said, "and only have it on our table occasionally."

"But," said the Southern woman, "you Northern people don't know how to cook rice. That is the reason so little of it is used. Why, we have it on our table every day. It has become almost as much an article of diet with us as with the Chinese."

"The mistake so many people make in cooking rice," she went on to say, "is that they put it on in a lot of water and cook it and cook it, stirring it all the time, until it is just a pasty, starchy, unpalatable mess. I don't wonder that people don't like rice when it is cooked in this manner. The Chinaman himself wouldn't eat such a dish."

"But how do you cook it?" asked the Northern matron. "For my part, I have always thought the proper way to cook rice was to put it on in boiling water, and cook it furiously for a half hour or more, stirring it every now and then to keep it from sticking."

"There is just the trouble, as I have said—all in the cooking. Now the way we Southerners cook rice is to wash it nice and clean, drop it into a kettle of boiling water and then set the kettle on the back of the stove over a low fire, and let the rice simmer very slowly until it is done. Never, never stir it. When it is thoroughly cooked each kernel will stand apart by itself, plump and whole. If there is any water left on it drain it off carefully and let it stand in a hot place for a little while. Don't mix milk or sugar or salt or butter or anything else in it while it is cooking. These can be added afterward, as preferred. When the Northern people learn to cook rice properly they will relish it just as much as we of the South do. It all depends on how it is cooked."

Jar of Brandied Pears with Quite a History.

IN the window of a lunch room on Pennsylvania Avenue, in Washington, is a giant glass jar of brandied pears that were put up by Mrs. Ella C. Haller, in Paterson, N. J., on the 25th of February, 1875. They have changed hands many times, but each time they remained untouched, their owners seeming to lack the heart to break the seal of the jar.

John Keenan, well known to the old inhabitants of Washington, brought the jar to this city about ten years after it was put up, and for several years it stood on exhibition in the old Riggs House bar. There it attracted the attention of many prominent men and statesmen. Large prices were offered for it, but all were refused.

Finally it was raffled and the proceeds given to charity. As much as \$1,000 was netted. Subsequently the new owner raffled it and gained \$250 thereby. The man who last won it presented it to his sweetheart, who, upon marrying another, gave it to her relatives, in whose possession it now rests.

The jar stands about three feet high, and the fruit is in a perfect state of preservation in peach brandy. It is possible that the jar will be again disposed of at the Elk's fair this fall.

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Order a suit, skirt or rain-coat made to your measure. It will be exquisitely stylish; it will possess individuality; every detail of its construction will please you.

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Our Extensive Line of Ready-Made Goods

includes practically everything that is essential to a well-dressed woman's wardrobe. Here, again, is a splendid opportunity for greatly economizing in your clothing expense.

Because of the enormous business we do in ready-made goods, we manufacture in great quantities and at the lowest possible cost. We give you the benefit of this saving with the result that when you order from us you get far greater value for your money than you can obtain elsewhere.

Our Catalogue also illustrates and describes the following ready-made goods:

Ladies' and Misses' Cloaks	\$5.45 to \$34.75
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Children's Dresses	1.98 to 5.48
Shirt-Waists98 to 6.98
Fur Neck-Pieces and Muffs	2.25 to 13.50
Sweaters85 to 3.48
Underwear24 to 2.48
Corsets	1.00 to 3.00
Handkerchiefs05 to .25

We pay postage or express charges on anything you order from us to any part of the United States; this means a big saving to you.

Write today for our new Winter Style Book, sent free to any part of the United States, and if you desire samples of Materials for a Suit, Skirt or Rain-Coat, be sure to mention the colors you prefer.

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Big Doll AND Teddy Bear GIVEN AWAY

GIRLS—Do you want a great big Beauty Doll and a Genuine Teddy Bear, Free? Dolly has a genuine bisque head, hands and feet and a strong, well-made body. She can move her arms and legs, turn her head and go to sleep (eyes close automatically when you lay her down). She has large, expressive eyes, pearly teeth, rosy cheeks, natural golden curls. Dolly is completely dressed from head to foot in silks and laces. She wears a big lace-trimmed hat, dainty little kid shoes and openwork stockings that you can take off and put on. She also has a complete outfit of trimmed underclothing. Dolly measures just 16 inches from the soles of her feet to the top of her curly head. When she has her hat on she is even taller than that.

TEDDY BEAR IS THE CUTEST FELLOW YOU EVER SAW. He is fat and shaggy; has movable head, arms and legs, so that he can stand up or sit down. In whatever position you put him he is so comical that you cannot help laughing at him.

GIRLS, IF YOU WANT THIS HANDSOME BIG DRESSED DOLL, just as described, and the Teddy Bear, just write us and we will send you at once 18 brand new jewelry novelties to sell at 10c each. You can easily sell them all the same day you get them. When sold send us the money (\$1.80) and **THE SAME DAY** that we receive it we will forward both the Big Doll and the Teddy Bear. Write now to

AMERICAN DOLL COMPANY
Dept. 60 Attleboro, Mass.



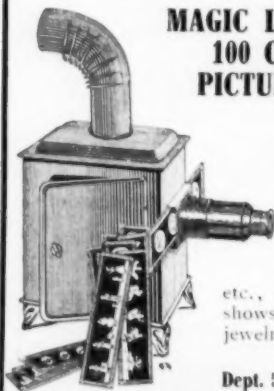
JAPANESE SOLO MANDOLIN

with complete self-instruction book of 32 pages. Mandolin is beautifully finished in cherry, with ebonized keyboard, metal frets, eight strings. Metal parts are finished in nickel. Bridge is black walnut. We send this fine-toned instrument with self-instruction book complete, for selling only 18 jewelry novelties at 10c each.



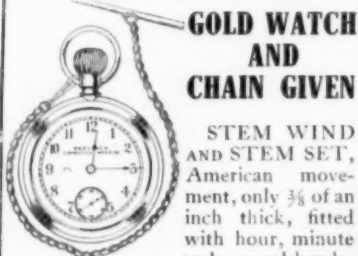
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A large imported German Stereopticon or Magic Lantern with double telescopic lenses, powerful non-explosive glass lamp with brass burner. Powerful reflector makes pictures show large, clear and distinct. We give 100 colored views with each lantern, together with show bill, tickets, etc., so that you can make money giving shows. Sent **FREE** for selling only 18 jewelry novelties at 10c each.

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STEM WIND AND STEM SET, American movement, only $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch thick, fitted with hour, minute and second hands.

Runs 30 hours with one winding. Handsome gold plate finished case. Looks and runs as well as a high-priced watch. We keep it in repair free of charge for five years. Railroad men who want accurate timekeepers wear these watches, and men of refinement and good taste wear them to save their more expensive watches. We give this watch just as described, together with a chain, for selling only 18 jewelry novelties at 10c each.

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GIRLS' WHITE ANGORA MUFF AND BOA

Muff has long silk ribbons to go around the neck and is trimmed with Angora fur like the high-priced sets. Boa is fur-lined and is warm and comfortable. It is trimmed with fur tails to match the muff; fastens with a handsome silver-plated chain and catch. This handsome set is suitable for a girl up to twelve years of age. We send the set complete for selling 18 articles of jewelry at 10c each.

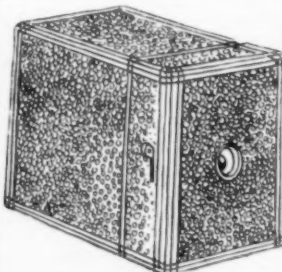
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Dept. 70, Attleboro, Mass.

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Outfit consists of dry plates, card mounts, ruby, silver and self-toning paper, developer, printing frame, toning and developing tray. Ring is triple silver plate. We give this Camera and Ring complete for selling 18 jewelry novelties at 10c each.

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Easy Washing

Next Monday's wash will be done very much better, if you put one-half tea-cup full of shaved Paraffine in the wash boiler. Dissolve soap and Paraffine together before adding to the suds.

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gives a fine gloss to the starched things—a beautiful finish to the floors and is the best thing in the world to seal jelly cups and fruit jars air tight. In handy size cakes at your dealer's.

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STILBOMA is guaranteed to last for years.

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No. 2, (15x19) \$1.; No. 1, (19x24) \$1.50.

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Some Illusions of Beauty

DEPEND on it, it is wise never to divulge the secrets of the toilet nor to let anyone see you at a disadvantage. Curls and crimping irons may be potent aids to beauty, but they do not show us at our best while preparing or in use, so we should religiously maintain the privacy of our dressing-room, even from our dearest friend, for in this world of change our best friends do not always remain so, and there is a certain charm about the mystery of her loveliness that surrounds a really pretty woman. There are many ways—and perfectly legitimate ones, too—by which she can maintain her charms which should not be published to the world at large, for if they are they lose their potency.

Never was there an age when women could do more to develop and aid nature than now. The culture of beauty has been approached from many sides, the sensible and hygienic means combined with common sense taking first place, no helps are ignored, and we are able to get rid of many defects, or to mitigate them at all events. One of the missions of women, and not one that should be ignored, is to please and charm in her own personality as well as by her mind and manner. A good appearance is the best introduction, and beauty, real beauty, is a *passé partout*. How often in a train or public motor one sees a face that just escapes being beautiful only by some neglect, lines which have grown unchecked, a certain thinness of the visage which might have been met by diet, a lack of eyebrows which could have been coaxed to grow, or neglected teeth.

Alas! that is one of the crying evils of the day. But do not reveal the secrets of your visits to the dentist. If you must have recourse to false teeth there is no reason to publish it on the housetop, nor is it necessary to tell or to disguise your age. Save your lawyer or your doctor, no one should have the right or the courage to ask you point blank how old you are, and women's little ways suggest how to meet the difficulty of a reply even if they did. A woman is as old as she looks, and ours is a day of youth. So retain the advantages of your appearance as long as you can. Familiarity breeds contempt, and certainly the means to an end in beauty culture ought to be

carefully studied, but hide your imperfections with a jealous care, whether you are man or woman, and put a good face to the world.

All the surroundings of a *cabinet de toilette*, bedroom or dressing-room should be dainty. Frenchwomen have always recognized this, but there was a time, both in France and England, when a lady of fashion received her friends during the dressing hour, and then the best French painters decorated the walls, and while madame's tresses were being frizzed and curled she disported herself in soft muslins and delicate silks, this toilette being as much thought out as any other in the course of the day. One point should be very carefully considered, viz., the position of the looking-glass. It should not be put in a dark corner, but in the full light of day, so that the owner of the face, if no one else, shall see all the failures and defects, and no untidy tress be left un-awares. Glasses in shady corners are apt to be deceptive, or surely people would not introduce brown false hair on very gray natural locks, or a bunch of light hair on a dark coiffure. Long mirrors are also essential, for so much depends, so far as the figure is concerned, on the hang of the skirt.

Few women realize that the skin must be fed as well as the body, for, if not, it will become dry and wrinkled, and look like old cracked leather. To omit washing the face at night is a great mistake; on retiring, this is really of more importance than it is in the morning. It should be bathed in warm water, and dried gently but thoroughly. Then take some good emollient, such as cold cream, and rub it briskly with the fingers until all of it is quite absorbed. The hands, neck and arms should be treated in the same manner.

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you can now order McCall Patterns from The McCall Company, 63 Albert Street, Toronto. All orders filled same day received. No extra charge for postage.

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Or Feed Them Food They Can Study On

When a student begins to break down from lack of the right kind of food, there are only two things to do—either take him out of school or feed him properly on food that will rebuild the brain and nerve cells. That food is Grape-Nuts.

A boy writes from Jamestown, N. Y., saying: "A short time ago I got into a bad condition from overstudy, but Mother having heard about Grape-Nuts food began to feed me on it. It satisfied my hunger better than any other food, and the results were marvelous. I got fleshy like a good fellow. My usual morning headaches disappeared, and I found I could study for a long period without feeling the effects of it."

"My face was pale and thin, but is now round and has considerable color. After I had been using Grape-Nuts for about two months I felt like a new boy altogether. I have gained greatly in strength as well as flesh, and it is a pleasure to study now that I am not bothered with my head. I passed all my examinations with a reasonably good percentage, extra good in some of them, and it is Grape-Nuts that has saved me from a year's delay in entering college."

"Father and mother have both been improved by the use of Grape-Nuts. Mother was troubled with sleepless nights, and got very thin, and looked careworn. She has gained her normal strength and looks, and sleeps well nights." "There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

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No. 19x4. This New York Style Coat is made of fine English tweed overlaid medium-grey mixtures; spins long; extra full circular back; double-breasted front, fastening with black velvet-covered buttons; collarless style neck, finished with an outline of velvet, elaborately trimmed with fancy braid; kimono effect sleeves, trimmed around armholes with broad silk-lined strap, and at cuffs with braid and button-trimmed strap; neatly tailored slit pockets; sizes, 32 to 44. Bust. Price \$6.50

19x4
Coat
\$6.50



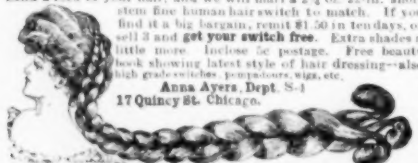
No. 19x18. This New Stylish Coat is both dressy and serviceable. It is made of black broadcloth; 50 inches long; has extra full ripple back and double-breasted front, fastening with silk loops and buttons; collarless style neck, tastefully trimmed with rows of fancy silk braid; large kimono-effect sleeves, outlined around armholes with silk braid, and trimmed at wrist with plaits; broad-trimmed cuffs, lined with excellent satin; elegantly tailored. Price \$9.75

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Send a lock of your hair, and we will mail a 2½ or 22-in. short
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book showing latest style of hair dressing—also
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McCall's Magazine in every household.

The Latest Novelties in Waists

(Continued from page 189)

latter. The waist is stylishly tucked across both fronts and around the full puffed sleeves, the tucking being arranged as far as possible to form a continuous line from front to sleeves. There is a narrow vest of allover lace and the shoulders and tops of the sleeves are artistically slashed to display a lace yoke. If preferred, however, the top of the waist can be finished plain, without slashes, and the tucks can be omitted from the sleeves. For evening wear this waist is very pretty indeed made with a low Dutch neck, as shown in the illustration on page 188, beneath which the number of yards of material required for the pattern can be found.

No. 1768.—The fancy filet net, which is all the rage in New York at the present moment, was used to make this stylish waist. The front has a box-pleat effect down the center and on each side of this is gathered and tucked beneath a square yoke of Irish lace. A handsome bertha composed of the same kind of lace as the yoke gives the shoulders the approved broad appearance. The sleeves have graceful tucked caps, reaching nearly to the elbows, and can be made either in plain or in mousquetaire effect, as desired. The closing is in the center-back beneath a box-pleat. On each side of the back is a row of tucks running from the bertha to the waistline. Taffeta silk, satin, velvet, net, lace, mouseline de soie, chiffon, etc., can be used for the development of this design. A figure view of this waist will be found on page 189, and a smaller view on page 188, beneath which is printed the required quantity of material.

Frocks for Children

(Continued from page 203)

plaid, or it could be of cheviot, panama, flannel, cashmere, etc. It can be worn over any sort of guimpe. Another view of this dress, showing it made up in entirely different material, is on page 202.

GUIMPES with sleeves to match are part of every smart frock in the young girl's wardrobe, and the exquisite lace and hand-work of which they are composed would be in keeping with the most elaborate of gowns. Round Valenciennes lace in horizontal bands is thought more youthful than the allover lace, but the fine lingerie, with tiny tucks, and the lace medallions are not thought too old. The heavier laces are not nearly so popular for children as the finer, even when imitation is used instead of real.

Pleated skirts are so invariably becoming to young girls that it is not remarkable that the style continues popular year after year. Bands of embroidery, velvet or braid can break the monotony, if so desired, but the pleats have so much that is attractive in effect that the extra trimming is by no means essential. The skirts this season are all full and measure much more around the hem than last year, but the fullness is arranged rather differently, and the modern skirt is not so easy to accomplish as might be supposed, for it must look full and at the same time not have any unnecessary fullness over the hips, which result can only be obtained by a most careful fitting of the skirt.

MANY children eat far too rapidly, bolting their food almost without chewing. This is an unhealthful and unpleasant habit that should never be permitted. Teach children to masticate their food properly, for it is a vital necessity to do so.

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Woman's most congenial and lucrative profession

BY our ideal method of training at home, we have enabled thousands of women to earn \$10 to \$25 per week. If you desire to become a nurse, or if you are a practical nurse and do not know of the remarkable work carried on by this school, you owe it to yourself to learn all we can tell you of the method by which we have opened a new sphere of opportunity to hosts of women through our training. A graduate writes:

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We know of no school that has so successful a plan by which the pupil's interest is stimulated and maintained. Our success is shown by the fact that we have graduated more nurses in the past twelve months than in the four years previous. We seek the enrollment of no student whom we cannot benefit.

From a hospital: "We desire to give our nurses advantage of the best training possible and have decided to have all of them take your course."

Write for our explanatory "blue book."

The Chautauqua School of Nursing
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Hospitals, sanitariums, and physicians in any part of the world supplied with well-taught nurses, experienced or juniors.

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Beautifully made up at less than you would pay for the cloth.

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	SIZES	EXTRA SIZES	SIZES	EXTRA SIZES
Price East of the Rocky Mountains.....	3/6	40/41	3/6	40/44
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No. 285 U. White medium weight, finest combed Cotton..... 75c

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Broadway New York

opinion, or a wrong practice, from mistaken motives of kindness; nor seek thus to have thine own weaknesses sustained; for these things cannot be done without injury to the soul.

DAY by day faithfully to do one's work, and to be restless for no more; without bitterness to accept obscurity for ambition; to possess all vital passions and to govern them; to stand on the world's thoroughfare and see the young generations hurrying by; and to put into the hands of a youth, here and there, a light which will burn long after one's own personal taper is extinguished; to look back upon years already gone as not without usefulness and honor, and forward to what may remain as safe at least from failure or any form of shame, and thus for one's self to feel the humility of the part before the greatness of the whole of life, and yet the privileges and duties of the individual to the race—this brings blessedness, if not happiness.

A Simple Remedy for Dyspepsia

A PHYSICIAN has recently called attention to the use of water not only as a remedial and therapeutic agent, but also as a mechanical agent, in the treatment of certain forms of dyspepsia, especially those forms characterized by a fulness in the left epigastric region, with frequent eructations of sour and acrid matter, accompanied by loss of appetite, insomnia, and a mental condition closely allied to melancholia.

Let the patient drink from one to three pints of water one hour before each meal, and then comfortably seat himself in an easy rocking-chair, and rock backward and forward for half an hour. The rocking will agitate the water in the stomach, wash the walls completely, detaching any mucus that may be adhering, and dilute and mix the contents thoroughly. By this means absorption will be more rapid, and as a consequence the skin, kidneys and bowels will act more freely, eliminating from the blood uric acid and all effete and deleterious matter, while the stimulus of the water will cause the stomach to contract and gastric juice to be secreted in such quantity as to cause digestion to go on uninterruptedly and painlessly.

TROUBLE FROM COFFEE

People Beginning to Learn About the Drug

"Coffee treated me so badly that I want to tell people about it, and if you can use my letter, I will be glad.

"I am 45 years old and have drunk coffee all my life. I have felt bad for years and did not know what ailed me. Sometimes I would have to press my hand against my heart, I would be in such pain, and I got so I could hardly do my work. My head would feel heavy and dizzy, and many a time I got so blind I just had to drop down or else I would have fallen.

"I felt bad all over. My feet would swell and hurt me. A friend of mine asked me to try Postum and stop drinking coffee. I tried the Postum, but it was some days before I got hold of the right way to make it. My heart disease and dropsy disappeared and I got entirely well.

"There is much in making it. It has to be boiled longer than ordinary coffee, but when I got it made good, it was fine, and now I wouldn't have coffee in my house at all. I am sure that Postum saved my life, and I am now perfectly well. I send you the names of about twenty people that have been helped by leaving off coffee and using Postum Food Coffee."

It's worth while to read "The Road to Wellville," in pgs.

A BOON TO THE SLENDER WOMAN STYLISH HIGH BUST EFFECT ASSURED

SAHLIN PERFECT FORM AND CORSET COMBINED

is the only garment that, without padding or interlining, produces the high bust and tapering waist which present styles demand. The illustrations show the merits of this garment.

Thousands of women have testified that it is perfect. No pressure on the art, lungs, stomach, it throws shoulders back naturally and expands the chest. Hear view showing easy adjustment.

There is no substitute. Ask your dealer for "SAHLIN," which is your guarantee. We will send direct if he cannot supply you. Money refunded if not perfectly satisfactory.

Comes in two styles—high or low bust. Made in white or drab, corset sateen, also white batiste netting.

Best grade, \$1.50 Postage Medium, 1.00 prepaid

In ordering give bust and waist measure and length from armpit to waistline.

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directly imported from our own

hatcheries in Germany. Their

song is entirely different from the

ordinary Canary, and far superior

to anything you have ever heard.

It is simply marvelous how a little

bird like this can bring forth such

a volume of sweet, rich, melodious

tunes.

Guaranteed Day and Night \$5

Songsters

other varieties from \$2 up.

Sent by express anywhere in

the U. S. or Canada, alive arrival at Express office guaranteed.

Beware of imitations. Cage and bird's inside wing must

be stamped with my registered Trade-Mark, "Living-Music-

Box," or not genuine.

Nevada, Mo., May 10, 1907.

Max, the "Living Music Box," arrived in good health. He

is a wonder; has such a variety of songs and solos; in fact, I

cannot say enough good for him. R. BROECKER.

Large illustrated catalog, booklet and testimonials free.

GEISLER BIRD CO., - Dept. H, Omaha, Neb.

Largest Mail-Order Bird House in the World. Estab. 1888.

A Use for Old Gloves

IT will comfort the young man who presses the daintily gloved hand in the dance to know that he may possess the glove later. Old evening gloves have been turned to account in the way which is doted on by men who roll their own cigarettes or use a pipe.

This fad for tobacco pouches made from the long ends of evening gloves bids fair to outdo all previous records of souvenirs. Nothing could be more simply made. Whether they are embroidered or painted in water color depends upon how much value the young woman places upon the friendship of the lucky man who is to receive the gift. The bottom of the glove is drawn in tightly and held together with a ribbon bow, a tassel or plainly stitched. The top is slit several times for a ribbon to be run in and out twice, to allow it to be drawn together like an old-fashioned purse.

Once the glove is bought and the fingers worn out, there is no expense attached to the exceedingly dainty gift, which is sure to inspire frequent thoughts of the donor.

Beautiful Thoughts

"Do today's duty, fight to-day's temptations, and do not weaken and distract yourself by looking forward to things you cannot see, and could not understand if you saw them." God gives us nights to shut down the curtain of darkness on our little days. We cannot see beyond. Short horizons make life easier, and give us one of the blessed secrets of brave, true, holy living.

CHEERFULNESS is like music to the soul; it excites to the duty, it oils the wheels of affliction, makes duties light, and religion ride swiftly on the wings of delight.

BE true to thy friend. Never speak of his faults to another, to show thine own discrimination; but open them all to him with candor and true gentleness. Forgive all his errors and his sins, be they ever so many; but do not excuse the slightest deviation from rectitude. Never forbear to dissent from a false





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NO GUARANTEE
NO C. O. D.
Rock Bottom
Prices**

Improved
1908 Edison Phonograph

\$29.20

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For Big Special Outfit No. 6

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ONLY

This low price either Cash or Easy Payments

THE NO. 6 OUTFIT INCLUDES:
Specially Selected Edison Standard Phonograph with large Edison Horn and specially constructed Horn Crane in polished nickel, special equipment... \$25.00
Your choice of one dozen Genuine Edison Gold Moulded Records..... 4.20
Total net cash price or easy payments..... \$29.20

THE NEW WAY EASY TO BUY EASY TO PAY
\$2.00 PER MONTH, FOR ONLY A FEW MONTHS
(THIS IS LESS THAN 7c A DAY)
now pays for a Genuine 1908 Edison Phonograph Outfit; less than \$1.00 per week pays for the Wonderful No. 6 Outfit at rock bottom prices without a penny of interest nor a cent in advance.

FOR CASH IN FULL
Many persons who usually pay cash are getting the Edison Phonograph on free trial, and then offer to send cash in full with some discount for cash. Our rock bottom prices make it impossible to allow any discount for cash. Get the machine on free trial anyway; then pay cash in full or take advantage of our easy terms, as you prefer. The trial will more than convince that the Edison is the very highest attainment in the Phonograph; unequalled in volume, clearness and evenness; unapproached in accuracy and sweetness.

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CATALOGUE FREE TO YOU

It contains Edison Catalogue of Phonographs, list of fifteen hundred records; great special offer Circular of Outfit No. 6, full particulars about the absolutely free trial and terms.

Just sign the coupon and mail to **LIT BROTHERS, Edison Phonograph Distributors, Dept. 56A, Phila., Pa.**

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GENTLEMEN:—Please send without obligation to me absolutely free, postage fully prepaid, your catalogue of Edison Phonographs with full information about the great Outfit No. 6, free trial, and terms of payment.



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Order direct from our Stove Factory and save for yourself all Jobbers' and Dealers' big profits.

Hoosier Stoves and Ranges

"The best in the world." Are sold on 30 days' free trial. **!! We pay the freight. Guaranteed for years, backed by a million dollars. !!** Hoosiers are "fuel savers and easy bakers." Very heavily made of highest grade selected material, beautifully finished, with many new improvements and features. Our large Stove and Range Catalog shows the greatest bargains ever offered. **2c** Write for catalog and Special Free Trial Offer. Hoosier Stove Co., 608 State St., Marion, Ind.

"Hoosier Steel"

"Hoosier Oak"

Your Winter Furs

(Continued from page 2-0)

imitations of furs that are favorites of years. The great popularity of mink and its high price have brought into use many imitations, and some wonderful products of this sort have been brought out by manufacturing furriers. The costly sable furs are also cleverly imitated in cheaper fur.

The new muffs are large and flat and often trimmed with heads and tails of the animals.

Boas made of white bear are one of the novelties of the season. But these are of necessity made up plain, in either round or flat shapes, for no fanciful arrangements or trimmings look well on long-haired furs.

The great vogue for capes in other departments of the world of fashion is expected to revive the fur cape in zibeline or sealskin. Advanced models in these garments are pointed in the back and reach just to the waistline, or else extend some five inches below it in a postilion basque effect. In front it broadens out over the chest, but is brought almost to a point at the waistline; from there it is continued in tab-like ends that reach the knees.

A Giant Heap of Junk

AMONG the many queer and unusual industries which the San Francisco fire brought into being is what might be called the apotheosis of the junk trade, a business which involves half a million tons of iron debris and runs into millions of dollars, says the "San Francisco Chronicle."

It is estimated that 100,000 tons, in the form of bar iron, made from scrap, has already been utilized, and that probably twice as much more will be used in the same way. Although there is no method of reaching anything like an accurate estimate of the amount of scrap iron in San Francisco's ruins, half a million tons, the guess made by the largest operator in this class of salvage, is probably conservative rather than grandiose. This same operator estimated that only 25 per cent. has been taken away, leaving some 375,000 tons of iron still lying where it fell.

The manner in which this scrap iron is purchased by the dealers therein is varied, and, although a large amount of it is acquired through the agency of contractors and real estate dealers, a great deal is bought from individual owners as well. The prices paid vary even more. In some instances as high as \$15 a ton is paid; in other cases the dealers receive payment for taking it away, owners being anxious to clear building sites, deeming the iron of no value. Between these two extremes all sorts of terms, prices and business arrangements prevail.

Cast iron is the most desirable grade of scrap iron. This is made into castings by the simple process of melting and remolding at a comparatively low temperature, and commands practically the same price as new material, besides meeting a ready sale. Cast iron has a more or less uniform price of \$15 a ton, "F. O. B. ruins," and brings much more than steel, wrought iron, or pipe, for the reason that it is softer, and, therefore, easier to work over, much greater heat being necessary to fuse either of the other grades.

Iron pipe in comparatively good condition is next in order of value, and brings on an average about \$10 a ton, although it can be had as low as \$3.

FULL directions for making the garment, also the amount of material, lining, trimming, etc., required, are printed on each McCALL PATTERN envelope.

How Millionaires Protect Their Signatures

[F all reports be true, then the life of the millionaire, like that of the policeman, is most certainly not a happy one, says "Pearson's Weekly."

There is little doubt that a certain class of criminals regard millionaires as legitimate prey, and the millionaires, knowing this, are compelled to contrive schemes to thwart their cunning.

The modern method of doing business by check has to a large extent provided the forger with opportunities for the exhibition of his workmanship. Therefore many of the millionaire's schemes for his protection relate to his signature on checks, and these schemes, which usually consist of secret marks (entirely apart from the signature), indicate to the bank the genuineness of the checks, and are mostly of a simple character.

Far and away the most clever idea for protecting a check signature is the one utilized by an American millionaire, whose name is as well known in Great Britain as in the United States.

His idea is an extremely simple one. It is this: On the back of each check that he signs he makes a tiny blot, which looks so innocent and natural. But should the blot be missing, then the bank will decline to honor the check. This little blot, it is stated, saved the millionaire \$50,000 on one occasion alone.

Early one morning he was kidnapped. His captors threatened violence unless they received \$50,000 immediately. The millionaire thought. Then, after hesitating for a few minutes, he offered to write out a check for the money then and there on the understanding that immediately the check was cashed he was to be released.

The terms were accepted and the millionaire wrote out the check, without, however, making the usual blot on the back. The bank officials suspected that something was wrong. Payment of the check was refused on the ground that it was incomplete, and the men went away, followed by officials of the bank, who were fortunately able to rescue the millionaire from the desperadoes' hands.

Another man of great wealth disposes of the signature difficulty in a different way altogether. He protects himself by never giving an uncrossed check, and this fact has duly been notified to the bank.

Each day his bank passbook is examined by his private secretary, and if there is an entry in the book which has no business there, then the matter can be looked into at once. Of course, if the bankers pass a forged check, then, generally speaking, they must bear the loss themselves.

This system has many disadvantages. It means that the man must never allow his check book out of his possession, and must place unreserved confidence in his secretary and his staff.

The private secretary provides his employer with any cash required, receiving in exchange a duly crossed check for the amount. It is the private secretary, therefore, who has to protect his signature from forgery, and this he does in a very ingenious way. He has had a copy of his signature cut out of cork. This he uses as he would an India rubber stamp, and he asserts that it is as impossible to imitate the markings of the cork as it is impossible to duplicate the impression of the human thumb.

Wisdom is oftentimes nearer when we stoop than when we soar.—WORDSWORTH.

THERE are more MCCALL PATTERNS sold in the United States than of any other make.



Chill Fall Nights

Before the fires are lighted, when the evenings are chilly and damp, the room in which you sit should be warm and dry for your health's sake as well as comfort.

PERFECTION Oil Heater

(Equipped with Smokeless device)

is just the thing for this time of year. Touch a match to the wick—turn it up as far as it will go. You can't turn it too high, the Smokeless Device prevents. Heats a large room in a few minutes and can be carried easily from one room to another. Handsomely finished in nickel or japan. Burns 9 hours with one filling. Every heater warranted.

The **Rayo Lamp** is the best lamp for all round household purposes. Gives a clear, steady light. Made of brass throughout and nickel plated. Equipped with the latest improved central draft burner. Handsome—simple—satisfactory. Every lamp guaranteed.

If you cannot get heater and lamp at your dealer's, write to our nearest agency.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(Incorporated)



IVERS & POND PIANOS.

Our 1908 Models Are Out.

THEY EMBODY over half a century's experience in high-class piano building, and are finer musically and handsomer architecturally than any we have ever made. IVERS & POND PIANOS are used in over 350 prominent educational institutions and more than forty thousand homes of culture throughout the United States. Sold by leading piano dealers everywhere, but if not for sale in your locality we can sell you direct from our large Boston establishment, and will mail you price-list and full information upon request. Our unique Easy Payment Plans allow time-buyers 12, 24, 30 and even up to 48 months to complete payments. Write us.

IVERS & POND PIANO CO., 149 Boylston St., Boston.

ORDER this stylish coat, suit or fur set at the special prices at which we offer them. You do not risk one penny for we will sell them to you with our positive guarantee of **perfect satisfaction or money refunded, including transportation charges both ways.**

Catalogue Free
Fall and Winter Catalogue containing everything in women's and children's wear, New York's latest styles, mailed **FREE**. Write for it **TODAY**.

COAT
5M54

\$10.99



No. 5 M 54, Stylish long broadcloth-finished Kersey coat, thoroughly man-tailored. Inlaid velvet collar, trimmed with fancy silk braid. Cuffs to match. Tailor-stitched strappings over shoulders and down back. Lined throughout with a splendid quality of satin. In black or castor color only. Sizes, 32 to 44 bust measure. Our special price, **\$10.00**

SCARF
29M55

\$4.75

MUFF
29M56

\$4.75

No. 29M55, Sablebrook Mink Neck Piece, large size, with fox heads and fox tail ends. Extremely stylish price, **\$4.75.**

No. 29M56, Extra large Pillow Muff to match the scarf, ornamented with two heads and tails, as illustrated. Price **\$4.75. Complete set, **\$9.25.****

No. 1 M 57, Stylish strictly all-wool broadcloth tailor-made suit, the new "Pluffy Ruffles" mannish style. Notched collar, cutaway coat, side pockets and top pocket. 13-gored skirt with three-inch bias fold around the bottom. Box-plaited front, side plaits and inverted plaited back. Extra wide full skirt, measuring fully four yards at the bottom. Comes in plain black, a handsome shade of navy blue, or the new brown. Sizes, 32 to 44 bust measure; 23 to 31 waist measure, 38 to 44 inches length of skirt. A suit well worth \$18. Our special price, **\$11.95.**

We have **BELLAS HESS & CO.** We
No Branch Broadway, PRINCE & CROSBY STS. Employ
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LABLACHE
FACE POWDER

Winter Festivities
Caused every woman to wish to look her best. LABLACHE will efface any harm her complexion may have suffered by exposure to sun and wind. Use this wonderful beautifier and your skin will be soft, velvety and free from wrinkles, and without the tendency to become red, rough or chapped. Refuse substitutes. They may be dangerous. Flesh, White, Pink, or Cream. See a box, or druggists or by mail. Send 10c for sample.

BEN. LEVY CO., French Perfumers
Dept. E, 125 Kingston Street, Boston, Mass.

Subscribe for MCCALL'S MAGAZINE.

Stylish New Hats

(Continued from page 207)

plumes as low as five dollars, and many pretty feathers for much less money.

Heron feathers combined with osprey also play a leading part in the hat trimmings, while tufts of vulture and paradise plumes are shown in a wide variety of colors, and all sorts of brilliantly colored wings will be worn. Feather effects in a dull shade of violet are very smart, as purple is considered decidedly the thing at the present moment.

Most of the large hats will be worn without veils, but a small shape seems to demand a veil to make it look a little more *chic*, and despite the fact that bright colors are favored for millinery, they are not considered good taste for veils. In these useful articles conventional effects will prevail with black, blue, gray, green and garnet as the chief favorites, together with those becoming veils of black and white called "magpies." If the hat is of some conventional color, the veil should match it in tint, but if it is one of the new, bright shades, a black veil or one in "magpie" effect should be chosen.

Another fashion item closely related to millinery is the fancy hatpin. Hatpins with big heads made a hit in the summer and this winter they are to be used to a greater extent than ever, and they really add a great deal to the trimming of a smart hat. The popular hatpins are all of the ball variety, and some of them have heads almost as large as a small egg.

How to Shrink Wash Goods

WASHABLE materials of all sorts will give much greater satisfaction and wear longer if shrunken before they are made up. This can be easily done with very little trouble.

First lay the material in yard folds, then baste all the selvages together on one side only. Then baste each end through all the folds in exactly the same manner. The selvages on the other side are left free. Next fold it neatly so it will lay smoothly in the vessel prepared for it, not crushing at all.

This tub, etc., is filled with cold water in sufficient quantity to cover the goods to be immersed. The material should be left in the water for about half an hour, when it should be wrung out lightly to avoid creasing. Hang the basted end to the line, then pull and straighten with the hands, slipping them up and outward between the free selvages. When nearly dry release the bastings on the two ends and assist the drying by shaking and shaping, and crease the folds to denote yard lengths. When quite dry, cut the basting threads from the selvage end, when the material should look like new. In all probability no ironing will be necessary.

A Difficult Art

THERE was a good story told of Dr. Joachim when he was in Hanover. During the winter there was a great deal of skating going on, of which he had a good view from his window. It looked so easy and everyone seemed so happy that he thought he would have a try. Accordingly he strolled down and was soon pounced upon by the ice cleaner, who asked him if he wished to skate. "I have never tried yet," Joachim replied. "I will show you, Herr Hofconcertmeister," the man said, screwing on a pair of skates. "So! Now stand up. Now slide the right foot so, and the other so, and then off! Joachim slid his right foot and prepared for the left, but before he had righted himself he was indeed "off," and sprawling on the ice. "Ja, ja, ja!" the man exclaimed, as he raised the famous violinist, "it is not quite so easy as playing the fiddle."



In Place of Silk Use

HEATHERBLOOM
TRADE MARK
TAFFETA

Compare a piece of Heatherbloom side by side with the finest silk you can buy. You will find it has all the advantages, beauties and possibilities of the latter, but not one of its faults.

Heatherbloom never splits, cuts nor cracks, yet it has a dainty rustle, delicate sheen and fine finish that make it beautiful beyond compare.

The only *real improvement* over silk for petticoats, drop skirts, foundations, linings, etc. A Hygrade fabric of Hygrade merit.

36 inches wide; 150 shades; 40 cents the yard—at lining counters.

Caution: There is but one grade and weight of Heatherbloom.

hydegrade Be sure you see this trademark on the selvage.

Ready-Made Petticoats

of Heatherbloom Taffeta are obtainable at the ready-to-wear department in 50 shades, \$2.50 and up. Outwear the dress; always stylish.



Every petticoat of genuine Heatherbloom bears this label.

If not at your dealer's, write. Samples and instructions booklet, "The New Idea in Linings," free.

A. G. HYDE & SONS, New York—Chicago
Makers of Hygrade Fabrics.

Malta Suiting

42 Inches Wide. Retail at 50c. per yard.

A heavy half-wool fabric, excellent for **FALL** and **WINTER** wear. In an attractive weave and with the finish of a high-priced worsted fabric. Specially serviceable for

Suits and Skirts

Has already earned a reputation to compare favorably with that of those popular fabrics from the same mill.

DANISH and POPLAR CLOTHS
and will be found to possess the excellent and durable qualities which have made these cloths famous.

Made in eight standard shades—all fast and will not crack.

If you cannot secure these fabrics from your home retailer, write us, and we will tell you how and where to get the goods.

JOY, LANGDON & CO., Manufacturers' Agents
Boston and New York

20 LOVELY POST CARDS 10c
Beautifully Colored. You will be delighted.
C. H. W. BATES, Dec. 1906, Boston, Mass.

Hints on Etiquette

IN society never forget that you are one of many.

NEVER stare about you in a room as if you were taking stock.

A LETTER of introduction should be given to the bearer unsealed.

WHEN at a party you may speak to those next to you, even if you have not been introduced.

PERSONAL pronouns should be used as little as possible when speaking of anyone present or absent.

PUNCTUALITY is an instinct of good breeding; to fail in keeping an appointment at the time arranged is a direct affront to the person awaiting you.

REMEMBER age commands respect of youth, and even in the bustle of the twentieth century a lady always makes way for her superior in years.

LOVERS should not make a practice of absenting themselves, or of being so entirely absorbed with each other as to neglect those whose company they may be in.

A WOMAN need not rise when shaking hands with a child or man, unless he be elderly, when it is most gracious to do so, but she should always rise when greeting another woman.

AT TABLE.—Courtesy excludes the introduction of all subjects calculated to excite heated argument, unpleasant discussion, or anything that may be obnoxious to anyone present.

PERSONAL REMARKS.—Even between personal friends a certain reticence should be observed in this particular. Never be too effusive in manner, but when you can sincerely do so, praise the actions or gifts of friends. This is better than praising their actual possessions. It is well to remain silent if you cannot honestly praise.

WHEN IN COMPANY.—In conversation avoid political, commercial or religious subjects; never interrupt a person when speaking; appear to pay attention or be interested in the conversation. Whispering is bad taste, or conversing in a language that all parties may not be acquainted with. If gifted with wit, do not make a display of it. Look, but avoid staring in the face of the person you are conversing with. Scandal is inexcusable.

Signs of Long Life

"IN the medical world," said a well-known veteran doctor of Tioga yesterday, "it is a generally accepted fact that every person bears physical indications of his prospects of a long or short life.

"A long-lived person may be distinguished from a short-lived person at sight. In many instances a physician may look at the hand of a patient and tell whether he or she will live or not. The primary conditions of longevity are that the heart, lungs and digestive organs, as well as the brain, should be large. If these organs are large the trunk will be long and the limbs comparatively short. The person will appear tall in sitting and short in standing. The hand will have a long and somewhat heavy palm and short fingers.

"The brain will be deeply seated, as shown by the orifice of the ear being low. The blue or brown hazel eye, as showing an intermission of temperament, is a favorable indication. The nostrils, if large, open and free, indicate large lungs. A pinched and half-closed nostril indicates small or weak lungs. These are general points of distinction but, of course, subject to the usual individual exceptions.



POWER-FOOD

OH Reader! If—
You value Strength,
Endurance, Power,—
That tireless Force which
Doth compel a lax and lazy world
To do your bidding,—
If,—you would be one of that
Aggressive Few, who
Will not be denied Success.
Take heed ————— here's
Power-food in sight.

The humble, unappreciated, Bean,
From the Air itself draws down
To its own strangely noduled roots,
That Soul and Essence of
All human Strength, called —
Nitrogen.

Up through the sturdy stalk
It is transferred —

To chrystallize within the Bean,
— In volume generously large, — as
Power-food personified.

When "Snider-Processed"
These same Power-food Beans
Are thus deprived of their native
Flatulence and Indigestibility,—
While, rendered Mellow, Cheesy
Tender, Appetizing, uniformly fine,
And daintily delicious.

"Snider-process" Pork & Beans
Are vegetable "Lean Meat"
Garden grown and free from
That Uric Acid which, in Meat,
Induces Rheumatism, Gout.
By Nature's Nitrogen,
They are packed full, and
Brimming o'er,
With Muscle-making
Power-giving, Proteid.
Richer than primest Beef,
Or fresh-laid Eggs,
Or Stilton Cheese,
The very pinnacle of Power-food
(Full 23 per cent Nitrogenous.)

"Snider-Process" Pork & Beans
Are seasoned daintily with
That peerless, seven-spiced,
Ripe-Tomato-Catsup
Which has made the name
Of Snider famous.

Sold by Grocers under this
Unconditional guarantee —

"Your money back if
You don't find
SNIDER-PROCESS"

— Pork & Beans
Much finer than the finest
You have ever
Before eaten.

THE T. A. SNIDER PRESERVE CO.
CINCINNATI, U. S. A.

THE EYES WIN

Favor with all who desire comfort and style. No worry, trouble, or wrinkles, when the garments are fastened with

PEET'S PATENT INVISIBLE EYES

An aid to perfect fitting—an improvement over silk loops or other metal eyes. It's all in the Triangle. Will not rust.

Sold at all stores or by mail—
all sizes—black or white—
inve-
lopes—2 doz. Eyes 50c., with
Spring Hooks 10c.

PEET BROS., Dept. D Phila., Pa.



WHEN THE TOPS ARE
GOOD AND THE FEET
WORN OUT, ATTACH

RACINE FEET

Easily put on—saves
time, work and money—does away with
darning and makes stockings good as new.

10c pair—\$1.00 doz., postage prepaid
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

RACINE FEET KNITTING CO.

DEPT. 60 BELoit, WIS.



Suesine Silk 47½¢

Two Dresses for the Cost of One

Don't put it off. Even if you won't be buying dress goods for some time to come, let us tell you *now* the stores in your city that are ready to show you Suesine Silk. Write us a letter,—or a postal will do. But write it *today*.

Send for the Book of Large Free Samples at once

All of the sumptuous beauty and exquisite charms of the finest and most costly silks are in Suesine Silk.

For Autumn
Winter
Spring or
Summer,
day or
evening, all
through
the year



FOR BALL GOWNS OR FOR NEGLIGES,
FOR UNDERWEAR OR HOUSE GOWNS,
FOR STREET DRESSES OR CALLING
COSTUMES, SUESINE SILK GIVES
BEST SATISFACTION AND
BEST VALUE.

not wear to slits or pin-holes. It does not grow dull or shabby. Suesine Silk wears three times as long as the best China silk, and costs just half.

The Book of Suesine Samples

27 exquisite shades, 265 square inches in all, equal to 3 pages of this magazine, will be sent *Free* to every reader who does not find Suesine Silk at her retailer's. (Be sure to mention dealer's name.)

No matter where you live, it is **EASY** to get genuine Suesine Silk.

We do not sell Suesine Silk except through regular Retail Merchants, but if we cannot send you the name and address of a dealer in your city who has Suesine Silk, we will see that your order is filled at the same price and just as conveniently, by a reliable retail house, if you will enclose color-sample and price.

47½¢ per yard

Always, when writing, be sure to mention the name and address of your Dealer, and say whether or not he sells Suesine.

Bedford Mills

Dept. D. 8 to 14 W. 3d St., New York City

How Silk is Made

(Continued from page 208)

most interesting departments is the washing-room, where women and girls seem able to handle and wash the cocoons, sorting the threads and passing them on to spindles, quite regardless of heat. From one washing and one spindle the silk passes to another, and finally it is twisted into hanks and is ready for sale as raw silk. Before it can be spun the silk is washed again, and even boiled in strong soapuds, to remove the gum that for a long time adheres to it, and the skeins must dry thoroughly before they can be thrown and wound. Before it is finally wound on to reels for the loom the silk is dyed in the skein, and the vats of different dyes, with volumes of steam rising from them, are under the care of men, who lift the skeins from one and the other by means of long sticks. After dyeing, the silk is put onto a steam stretcher, and the steam, being passed over the silk while it is stretched, gives it gloss. From the stretcher the silk goes to be wound onto bobbins, and then is ready for the weavers. Twisting is usually done before the final process of reeling. The last room in the pavilion shows the finished fabrics as displayed in all their radiant beauty in the cases—ribbons of every hue and pattern, silk pieces arranged rainbow fashion, silk velvets of marvelous richness, and braids, with spoils of silk for the embroider's fingers, and skeins for the frame. As we have traced it onward, so it is good to trace it back again to the tiny worm whose instinct teaches it to feed and expand and fatten itself on the green mulberry leaf; yea, let us remember, too, the tiny seed from which the worm was hatched and the feeble moth which gave the seed-egg and then died after a brief day of life. Surely no industry, no other wealth-producing agency in all the whole realm of nature, science or art has quite so infinitesimal a beginning as this—and none reaches a more brilliant and beautiful result. The spirit of the marvelous can never vanish from the silk industry.

Waterproofing Boots

I HAVE for the last five years used successfully a dressing for leather boots and shoes composed of oil and india rubber, which keeps out moisture and is not injurious to the leather, leaving it soft and pliable. To prepare this dressing, heat in an iron vessel either fish-oil or castor-oil, or even tallow, to about two hundred and fifty degrees Fahrenheit, then add, cut into small pieces, vulcanized or raw india rubber about one-fifth of the weight of the oil, gradually stirring the same with a wooden spatula until the rubber is completely dissolved in the oil; lastly, to give it color, add a small amount of printers' ink. Pour into a suitable vessel and let cool. One or two applications of this is sufficient to thoroughly waterproof a pair of boots or shoes for a season. Boots or shoes thus dressed will take common shoe-blackening with the greatest facility.—"Scientific American."

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"I haven't time to be. I spend the mornings reading his letters and the afternoon answering them."—"Brooklyn Life."

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"I should say so. I fell off the dock and he charged me for an extra bath."—"Cleveland Leader."

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Getting Ready for Winter

LONG before autumn the chipmunks began their winter work. As early as August the hives were dug and storing commenced. Last summer they began with the oats in August, and, says a writer in "Country Life in America," I should like to know just the measure that went into the garner of a little chipmunk in one of my stone piles.

Nearly half a bushel of chestnuts have been taken from a single den; and the way this chipmunk piled in the oats, a half bushel measure would not hold them.

Then came the pignuts, acorns and chestnuts. As long as the harvest lasted they carried them in, and when the cold came and softly closed their doors they had no fears. Nor had I. They would need no more of my oats.

But the gray squirrels had need. They made little preparation, and long before spring they came to me for corn. Three of them lived in the barn a large part of the winter.

Chickaree, the red squirrel, makes believe to provide against the winter's need, but when winter comes he has either forgotten where his scattered hoards are or else has eaten them as fast as they were stored. So all winter long he lives from hand to mouth, picking up whatever frozen apples and seeds he finds.

I have seen him eat bark, and climb in wild, windy weather out to the frozen tips of the pine trees to eat off the terminal buds. But along in August, if you will hunt up a big yellow birch, you will find Chickaree there, snipping off and hiding the half-ripe cones as if he expected a seven-years' famine or the immediate approach of a second glacial period.

The rabbit, fox, coon and possum are on foot all winter. They have neither storehouse nor barn, unless you would call the superabundance of autumnal fat in which the possum rolls himself a store for winter, for that it really is.

Distinctly it is so with the woodchuck. He has a den, deep down in the ground, and here, were he not so sound a sleeper, he might lay by enough food for winter. But perhaps not. Were he awake and housed it would take a small stack to feed him.

Instead of all that trouble he simply eats, eats, and lays on the fat, so that, as he falls into his winter long sleep at the bottom of his burrow, he needs nothing more until next groundhog day.

Our friend the skunk is fat, too, when he, together with all his kind that can crowd into the burrow, begins his somewhat fitful winter sleep. He comes forth lean and ragged in the spring, and, if all reports are true, he should come forth haggard as well, for while there in the burrow he has been dining upon his own bedfellows, the weaker members having been devoured by the strong.

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A CHAT with a hardy fisherman brought forth this novel cure for seasickness. While the old man told of the storms that he had been through, the narrow escapes he had had, and the long journeys he had taken, he was interrupted by the question, "And seasickness? Were you ever sick?" "Never," replied the old man, "and I'll tell you the reason if you like to hear—I never went on any ship without taking a little mirror in my pocket. As soon as I felt the sickness coming on I looked steadily in the glass, and all symptoms passed away. I got the cure from my father, and I never knew it to fail." The recipe is easily tried, and if it does not convince the skeptical, there is the consolation that no loss need be entailed by giving it a chance.

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The Girl in Blue

(Continued from page 213)

was followed by a ring at the front-door bell. In a few moments she looked up with amazed eyes, to see the man of whose face she had been conscious the evening before standing behind the landlady in her own little sitting-room. He spoke at once:

"You know what all we old Anglo-Indians are—can't lie in bed! After all these years, I am so glad—"

The door closed behind the landlady. The man's kind voice, the voice of her dream, altered.

"You don't look fit to be up. Will you be charitable and give me my chota hazri (early cup of tea)?"

The girl's eyes were frightened, and his chivalrous soul realized that the pretense of tea would make things easier for her. Then his heart ached to see her fingers tremble.

"I have known you for years, haven't I? I have really been looking for you for years! Won't you tell me that you forgive me for walking in upon you in this calm fashion? I began to feel a bit hopeless about meeting you. Do you remember, I wonder, ever having seen me?"

His voice had given Betty courage.

"I saw you six years ago, I remembered last night, when—"

Her voice trembled; he took up the tale.

"Six years ago four men stared at you from a railway carriage. You understood our vile manners, and I—well, I never forgot that girl in blue! I say," he added boyishly, "I can't pretend to be on stilts. We are old friends, aren't we, because of that?"

Betty smiled through the tears in her eyes.

"This is delicious tea!" he exclaimed, by way of setting her at ease. "So few people make decent tea. I have got heaps to say to you, Miss Travers. I registered a vow all those years ago. I am not going to tell it to you now, but—"

"I don't want to think about those old days; it is better not. I am a working woman, and my father spoiled me dreadfully!"

Betty smiled quite bravely now.

Captain Kenrick stirred the sugar in his cup; usually he hated sugar.

"Your father was a fine soldier, Miss Travers. There are many friends of his who would like to see his daughter to—"

Betty flushed. "Oh, no!" she cried; "I couldn't bear it. Things are better as they are. We were so much to each other until he went. Lady Kenrick," she added hastily, "has been very kind."

The man uttered an indignant snort. He walked across the room and back again. He understood so well—all the loneliness and the suffering, all the pitiful struggle, and with a man's masterfulness he was impatient, he wanted to end it then and there.

Back he turned to the table and his cup of tea. Those tears in the girl's eyes!

He came close to her side and stood looking down upon her. "I say, when you were a kid you liked fairy stories, I am sure you did! Perhaps you like them now? I must tell you, I must out with it all! Six years ago I vowed to marry one girl, and one girl only—the girl in blue that I saw at Teshawur station. She stepped straight into my heart, and stayed there. You were that girl in blue, and now I have met you. Of course, I don't suppose you ever gave me a thought, but sometimes," he explained lucidly, "something or other happens, and people do—er—love each other straight off. You read about it in tons of books!"

He looked down at the blue eyes fixed intently upon his face; she, in her turn, was staring at the fine bronzed face with the

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strength and force of a good life stamped clearly upon it, a brave life, too. That one look into his steady eyes the night before, that one look in the hour of terrible temptation! Her eyes fell; scalding tears fell from them.

Then he was on his knees beside her. "I can't stand it, I can't! You may think me an awful sort of fellow, but I must have you, my little girl in blue; I can't leave you alone, you must come to me. Ah! don't cry, don't cry! Forget it all!"

The gasping sobs tore his heart.

"I know all about it," he whispered tenderly. "I told my aunt—thank Heaven, she is no real relation of mine!—something of what I thought last night. How dared she let you suffer like this? The tender mercies of the good! All the time I wanted you, all the time, Betty! There, do you hear, I take possession? The little girl in blue will be—"

Betty pushed the strong, kind hands away. She sat very upright, looking anywhere but at the pleading face by her side.

"You cannot love me; it wouldn't be right to let you. Last night—I was troubled. Things haven't been very easy; people don't always pay very quickly. Of course, when they do, I am very well off. There has been illness—" She hesitated; she did not want to plead anything in extenuation.

"I know," he said; "I had a long talk with that good Dean this morning."

Betty quivered. Her voice sounded dry and harsh. "I asked Lady Kenrick for the money she owed me. I—I wanted it. Suddenly the thought came to me that while I was playing bridge for her I could manage to—to cheat her quite easily. I couldn't shake it off; it seemed as if horrible things were whispering to me, dragging me down, and then, then—"

The man's hands closed over hers.

"Your eyes," she sobbed, "the eyes of one who had conquered, I—"

His arms went firmly round her, and her head rested against his shoulder.

"I am not worthy, I—"

A kiss sealed her lips.

"You dear little girl! Listen to me. No; you are not to speak. Six years ago I had a good look at you, at the fresh, sweet face of an English girl. You stepped into my heart, into my life, unconsciously. You will never know what the memory of your pure face did for me. Then last night, in that darkest hour just before the dawn, for this is our dawn, sweetheart, you looked at the man who had loved your sweetness and your purity. The fires of temptation threatened to scorch you, yet you would never have done it, Betty. It is all over now, and we are going to be happy, like two children in a fairy story—happy, please God, ever afterward."

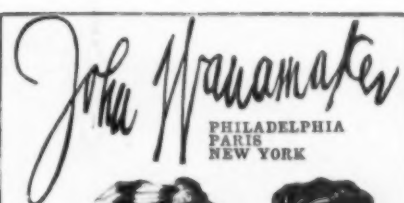
"Oh!" gasped Betty, I—"

"There is nothing for you to say. I am the man in possession. You must buy a blue frock at once—you must marry me as soon as you will. I can't bear to let you out of my sight. I shall have a little private conversation with Lady Kenrick presently, and then— Ah, Betty, I feel a boy again! This poor girl upstairs, all your protégées, down to the cat I saw you let in at the window, shall be clothed in purple and fine linen—please remember that Mrs. Edward Kenrick has heaps of money to spend.

"Child, let us buy instantly all kinds of things, including a collar for this disreputable tabby! I want only one thing first, only one thing—say you will try to love me!"

Betty's face colored deliciously; happiness and hope brought back her youth; she lifted the beautiful blue eyes that trouble had not dimmed. "I love you now," she whispered.

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Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded

STERNE & KLEIN, Sole Makers
 124 Market St., Chicago 2-29 Union Sq., New York

Fortunes in Rubbish Heaps

CHEMISTRY is the modern alchemist. It transmutes the world's dross into gold. To-day the magic wand of chemistry has transmuted the despised coal tar into a product so valuable that men are actually dredging now to recover it from the river bottoms where their less enlightened predecessors dumped it overboard years ago.

COAL TAR IS PRICELESS

But coal tar is only one of scores of hitherto despised and neglected by-products which the science of chemistry has rendered so valuable that industries which otherwise would have become obsolete long ago, through the development of newer methods, are kept alive and profit largely because of the value of what was formerly regarded as a mere by-product or a necessary evil incident to the industry itself.

Water gas has superseded in a large measure the old method of making illuminating gas by the heating of coal in retorts. Yet competent judges say that to-day the old method of gas-making might be successfully conducted and pay a dividend simply from the value of the coal tar thus produced, apart from the sale of the illuminating gas generated. It is pretty well known that from these noisome and unsightly residues are now distilled valuable ammonia liquors, that the material left in the retorts yields good coke, and that from coal tar we get that useful and much abused poison—carbolic acid.

But few persons not trained to chemical science know that coal tar is now used as the basis of scores of the most exquisite perfumes and extracts, that patchouli, attar of roses, verbenas, heliotrope and most of the other delicate extracts most favored by dainty women in the boudoir, are successfully counterfeited by clever chemists, who use the products of coal tar as the basis of these seductive distillations.

YOU DRINK LARGE QUANTITIES OF COAL TAR

Still fewer are those who know that in about nine cases out of ten when they call for a glass of soda water that the beautifully colored "fruit-flavoring extract" is sometimes a cunningly contrived concoction built upon a basis of that same despised coal tar. So the old gasworks product that grimy-faced urchins used to dump into the rivers has now become a thing of beauty and a joy forever, an aroma to delight the olfactory senses and a flavor to tickle the fastidious palate. But these are only some of its more frivolous uses. There is scarcely an important industry to-day that does not utilize in some form coal tar or one or more of its derivatives.

Those pretty little crystalline white spheres which you put into your wardrobe to keep the moths away and which you call camphor balls are made of a coal tar product.

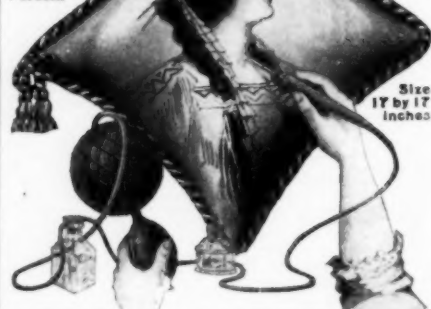
Of the so-called newer remedies of the pharmacopoeia, no less than three hundred, which are now more or less well known to medicine, are made from the same substance or its derivatives. Among these are phenacetin, antipyrine, antifebrin and acetanilid. Those beautiful colors, now so common, known as the aniline dyes, are about nine-tenths coal tar derivatives, and it was the discovery of a young English chemist which gave to the world these rich hues that have revolutionized the dyeing industry.

It chanced that this young investigator, before devoting himself to chemistry, had passed his apprenticeship in a dye-house, and had there learned the dyer's trade. He was familiar with the old colors and with the methods of producing them before he immured himself in a laboratory. One day, after he had become a chemist, he was experimenting with indigo and a dark, greasy substance called anel. On treating it with a particular reagent,

Let Us Send You This Beautiful
Pillow Top Free
For Pyrography

Made of beautiful **Real Plush**, in your choice of Old Gold, Tan, or Light Green Color, and plainly stamped with **Indian Maiden** Design, with full instructions so that anyone can burn it with handsome effect. Given free to every person who sends us 25c to pay cost of stamping, shipping, etc. This top burned **\$1.50**.

Only One Free Top to one Person.



Size 17 by 17 inches

SPECIAL Our No. 97, \$2.50
 Outfit, only **\$1.60**

This splendid outfit, partly shown above, is complete for burning on plush, wood, leather, etc. Includes fine **Platinum Point, Cork Handle, Rubber Tubing, Double-action Bulb, Metal Union Cork, Bottle, Alcohol Lamp, two pieces Stamped Practice Wood** and full directions, all in neat leatherette box. Ask your dealer, or we will send C. O. D. When cash accompanies order for No. 97 outfit, we include free our 64-page **Pelican Instruction Handbook** (price 25c), the most complete pyrography book published.

Assortment F Only \$1.75

If bought by the piece would cost you \$2.50. Includes: One Handkerchief Box, size 6x6 inches; one Glove Box, 4x11½ in.; one hand-turned round Jewelry Box; one oval Picture Frame; one American Girl Panel, 8x11½ inches; one oval Match Hanger, 12 inches high; and three small Panels in assorted designs, all pieces made of best three-ply basswood and beautifully stamped in late and popular designs, all ready for decorating. If Outfit No. 97 and this assortment are ordered together our special price for both is only **\$3.20**

Write for New FREE Catalog F60 Contains 96 Pages with 2,000 Illustrations. The largest pyrography catalog ever issued. Write for it today.
THAYER & CHANDLER,
 160-164 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill. MARK
 "Largest Makers of Pyrography Goods in the World."

NEW BEAUTY BOOK
AND TRIAL BOX OF
Crown Cream

To You Without Cost

You have no doubt heard of this truly wonderful Cream. This is your opportunity to try it absolutely free. Don't delay—write to-day—send name of your druggist. **Crown Cream** is the world's most successful eradicator of wrinkles, sunburn, tan, windburn, harsh, dry, rough, pallid, lifeless, red, coarse, pimply complexions. It restores that clean, bright, rosy hue to the face, arms, neck and hands and is nothing short of marvelous. Beauty Book, Trial Box and home Demonstration sent free if you send us name of your druggist.

At most druggists or direct from us, 50 cents.

The Harlan Mfg. Company
TOLEDO, OHIO Desk 11

It is the four-bladed steel knife revolving against the perforated steel cutting plate that makes the "ENTERPRISE" different in principle and more satisfactory in operation than other meat and food choppers. The "ENTERPRISE" is made to cut—not to crush, mash and mangle.

Why It Cuts

No. 5 Price, \$2.00
No. 10, Price, \$3.00
No. 5 for small family.
No. 10 for large family.

"ENTERPRISE"
Meat and Food Choppers

are made in 35 sizes and styles for Hand, Steam and Electricity. We also make cheaper Food Choppers but recommend the above for the reasons given. Sent direct to you if not at your dealer's.

FREE—"The Enterprising Housekeeper," a valuable booklet containing hundreds of special recipes and kitchen helps, sent free on application.

THE ENTERPRISE MFG. CO. OF PA.,
2200 N. Third St., Philadelphia, U. S. A.

"SAVORY"

Seamless Roaster

makes a "second" cut of meat tender, juicy and full-flavored—better than the "choicest" cut roasted in the old way. Self-basting, self-browning; needs no attention to catch grease; as easily cleaned as a plate. Air-tight cover keeps in all the flavor and nourishment.

Sold under this Guarantee: Any dissatisfaction after 30 days' trial means your money back.

In blue steel or prettily mottled enamel, two sizes, \$1.00 up. From any good dealer—if yours cannot supply, write direct to us.

WE SEND FREE booklet every housewife should have, telling "What it Means to Have a Savory" and how ordinary meats make delicious meals.

Republic Metalware Co., 50 Tecumseh St., Buffalo, N.Y.

HOW TO KNIT

Beginners become efficient—experts—work quicker with the **Beas Brand Yarn Manual of Handwork** before them. The most beautiful and comprehensive book ever issued solely devoted to knitting and crocheting. 192 pages of easy instructions and illustrations for the making of over 200 articles of every day needs. The book will be sent prepaid to any address upon receipt of 25 cts.

Beas Brand Yarn Mfgs., Dept. H, New York

which he did only experimentally and without a thought of evolving a new industry, he observed that he got the rich purple that has since become famous.

AN INVENTION DUE TO CHANCE

Necessity is ever the mother of invention. Years ago the French used to get their soda by the tedious process of dredging it from the seaweed of the Mediterranean. Then came the French Revolution. British ships were patrolling the Mediterranean, so the story goes, and dredging seaweed became an unpopular occupation. France had to have her quota of soda, so the authorities of the first republic called upon their loyal citizen chemists and offered a reward for some solution of the problem.

One Le Blanc, who, by the way, died a pauper, discovered that soda could be made by treating common salt with sulphuric acid. Hundreds of chemists took up the business, and the country bristled with the chimneys of the soda mills. But, unfortunately, every chimney vomited forth vast clouds of hydrochloric gas, which smote with its destroying breath all the surrounding vegetation. Crops shriveled and died, and the trees were denuded of their foliage. Nothing could live and grow in the pestilential atmosphere. The farmers and peasants protested to the Government, and again it was decided that something must be done to check the nuisance.

SMOKE FUMES PRODUCED BLEACHING POWDER

Again science was equal to the task. There were more experimenters, and one of them found that by converting the pernicious fumes into chlorine gas and then passing it over lime a capital bleaching powder could be produced. It happened that a practical bleaching powder was a commodity much in demand up to that time. Nobody had found it before, and vast tracts of arable land, which might otherwise have been under cultivation, were devoted to the purpose of spreading out in the sun the fabrics that had to be bleached by a long and tedious process.

All this was now done away with. Again the noxious gases, supposed to be a necessary evil of the making of soda, had to roll upward and escape, only to poison the air. Now they are imprisoned and made to do their share all over again in the task of generating heat.

COTTON GROWERS THREW AWAY THOUSANDS

To the cotton grower the cottonseed was long regarded as an insufferable nuisance, to be gotten rid of only at trouble and expense. After being separated from the cotton fiber it was thrown away. It has become now, through chemistry, the basis of a whole catalogue of activities known as the cottonseed oil industries. Chemistry has shown the cotton grower how to refine the oil made from the seed, and now it is extensively used as a sweet oil for salad dressings, while much of it is employed as an adulterant or masquerades openly in the guise of olive oil.

It is utilized also in the various lard mixtures, such as cottolene, and it makes a good, wholesome food. From the residue, after the oil is pressed out, is manufactured cottonseed cake, which is used as a cattle food. The crude, unrefined oil is good soap stock, and the cotton fibre taken from the hulls is variously employed to make a high grade of paper, a good fuel and a fertilizer.

Yeast is a valuable by-product of the malting and distilling industries, and the exhausted malt, etc., is now compressed and makes excellent cattle food. In the wine-making industry the residue left after pressing the grapes was formerly wasted. From it is now made a low grade brandy. Combined with copper, it supplies verdigris. Vinegar is another by-product, and the residue from the

From Attic To Cellar

Old Dutch Cleanser

keeps the house immaculately clean, spick, span and spotless. This new cleanser does the work of all old-fashioned cleaning agents combined—cleans, scrubs, scours and polishes—and saves housekeepers labor, time and money.

IN THE BEDROOM

Old Dutch Cleanser cleans windows, polishes brass bedsteads, keeps painted and burlap walls fresh and stainless, cleans mirrors and globes.

Large Sifting-Top Can,
10 cents

IN THE BATHROOM

Old Dutch Cleanser takes grime and discolorations off enamel bath-tubs without injuring. Keeps wash-basins, bowls and faucets clean and bright.

Large Sifting-Top Can,
10 cents

IN THE PARLOR

Old Dutch Cleanser cleans marble statuary without turning it yellow as soap does. Cleans and polishes chandeliers. (Not meant for furniture or silver.)

Large Sifting-Top Can,
10 cents

IN THE KITCHEN

Old Dutch Cleanser scours pots, kettles and pans, scrubs wood floors, stairs, painted and unpainted woodwork, cleans and polishes glassware and cutlery.

Large Sifting-Top Can,
10 cents

Write for this Booklet—FREE

Our "Hints for Housewives" booklet enables you to economize time, labor and money in your housekeeping. Fully illustrated and indexed. Sent FREE upon request.

If you can't get Old Dutch Cleanser at your grocer's, send us his name and loc. in stamps, and we'll gladly pay 22 cents postage to send you a full sized can.

THE CUDAHY PACKING CO.
103 33d Street, So. Omaha, Neb.
Branch—Toronto, Canada

For Little Men and Women



For making little men's dresses and knockabout suits, girls' dresses and outer wash garments of all sorts, every mother who wishes to combine economy with elegance will use

Hydegrade
TRADE MARK

Galatea

This famous fabric has stood the test of forty years as a distinctively stylish wash goods, wearing like iron, always appearing dressy and neat, never fading, and holding indefinitely its rich, brilliant finish.

The one and only goods for women's outing suits and shirt waists, misses' wash dresses, two-piece suits, etc.

Sold by dealers everywhere in a popular assortment of stripes, checks, plaids, and solid colors. 20 cents the yard. Be sure you see HYDEGRADE on the selvage.

Children's Ready-Made Suits

of Hydegrade Galatea are obtainable at most dealers in all shades and pattern effects. Neatly made, unusually durable.

LABEL

Hydegrade
TRADE MARK
MANCHESTER GALATEA

Every garment of genuine Hydegrade Galatea bears this label. Look for it.

If not at your dealer's, write. Samples free; also an instructive book about this and other Hydegrade fabrics.

A. G. HYDE & SONS, New York—Chicago
Makers of Heatherbloom Taffeta.

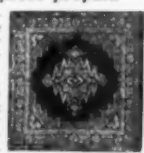
Near-Brussels Art-Rugs, \$3.50

Sent to your home by express prepaid

Sizes and Prices

9 x 6 ft.	\$3.50
9 x 7 1/2 ft.	4.00
9 x 9 ft.	4.50
9 x 10 1/2 ft.	5.00
9 x 12 ft.	5.50
9 x 15 ft.	6.50

Beautiful and attractive patterns. Made in all colors. Easily kept clean and warranted to wear. Woven in one piece. Both sides can be used. Sold direct at one profit. Money refunded if not satisfactory.



New Catalogue showing goods in actual colors sent free. ORIENTAL IMPORTING CO., D Bourse Bldg., Philadelphia.

PARKER'S Arctic Socks

(TRADE MARK) Reg.

Healthful for bed-chamber, bath and sick-room. Worn in rubber boots, absorbs perspiration. Made of knitted fabric, lined with soft white wool fleece. Sold in all sizes by dealers or by mail, age again. Parker pays postage.

Catalogue free. Look for Parker's name in every pair. J. H. Parker, Dept. 66, 25 James St., Malden, Mass.

secondary or brandy making process is utilized as cattle fodder and fertilizer, and, when dried, as a fuel. The grape seeds are useful for the extraction of their oil and tannic acid. Another product is argol, which, purified, becomes cream of tartar, the basis of the baking powders and of various medicines.

YOU BURN OLIVE PULP

After the extraction of the olive oil the pulp of the olive used to be discarded. Now the residue is converted by distillation into methyl, or wood alcohol; acetone, a solvent; a high-grade tar, similar to wood tar, and a very good coke. In the olive-growing countries the kinds of wood from which these products are usually obtained are very scarce, and the utilization of the olive residues, therefore, assumes the proportions of an important industry.

How the products of the slaughter-house are now utilized, even to the last scrap of horn, hair or hoof, is too well known to need recapitulation, and chemistry has even placed a definite value upon the cast-off material of the garbage pile. For a long time old tin cans seemed hopeless, except to the hardened goat. But science was equal to that problem, too. They are gathered up now, and treated chemically, and then worked over for the iron that is in them.

CAREFUL ablution and the use of good soap, strict attention to diet, plenty of outdoor exercise, an occasional mild aperient and a little cold cream rubbed well into the face on a windy day, also on retiring, will secure for anyone a complexion to be envied.

Taking Care of the Health

(Continued from page 214)

One of the best and simplest ways to keep the stomach clean, strong and healthy is by drinking a cup of hot water every morning immediately on getting out of bed and just before retiring at night. This simple practice, if persisted in—this is the great point—will enable you to laugh at ailments which owe their origin to a disordered stomach and liver or to the chronic constipation from which so many people suffer.

If you have been unfortunate enough to take a cold, there are several simple home remedies that will give great relief. For a sore throat, sip a cupful of hot milk into which a teaspoonful of flowers of sulphur has been stirred. For a feverish cold, sprinkle a teaspoonful of sulphur upon a hot shovel, and while the air of your room is full of the fumes, take a hot bath in which a tablespoonful of sulphur has been thrown, and go to bed and wrap up very warmly; and if you can stand it, it greatly aids the cure to drink a cup of hot milk and sulphur prescribed for sore throat, for whether the throat is sore or not, this greatly benefits the system. Sulphur used frequently as a medicine is said to keep the skin in a fine condition and the hair abundant and free from grayness.

If you have pain in any part of the body, melt equal quantities of lard, paraffin and turpentine in front of the fire until it is lukewarm and apply to the seat of the pain. It does not burn as one would naturally suppose, and is capital for curing pain in the chest, back, shoulders, etc.

If you are obliged to go out while suffering from a severe cold, it is an excellent plan to warm your shoes, rubbers, coat and other clothes before putting them on. It is infinitely better to warm them by the stove or heater than to draw upon the vital warmth of your body to do so. This precaution should be observed particularly by elderly people.

THERE are more MCCALL PATTERNS sold in the United States than of any other make.



If you could see the babies who have been nourished on

NESTLE'S FOOD

they would show in their rosy, happy faces, their splendid health and strong constitution, what a wonderful food it is. This baby, the little son of Mrs. Dodd, of Brooklyn, New York, was very delicate. Cow's milk and other foods refused to digest. Finally he was put on NESTLE'S FOOD by his doctor, and has never known a sick day since.

NESTLE'S FOOD is a pure milk Food in powder form—instantly prepared—easily assimilated and digested by the weakest stomach.

It has brought health to thousands of babies. It will make and keep your baby strong and well.

Every mother should have a can of NESTLE'S FOOD on hand for her baby's sake and her own peace of mind.

We will send to any Mother a regular 25-cent package of NESTLE'S FOOD (enough for 12 feedings), together with our Book on the care and feeding of infants, containing many suggestions of great value to mothers and telling all about NESTLE'S FOOD and what it has done for thousands of sick babies during the last 35 years. Free upon request. Don't you think you had better write today?

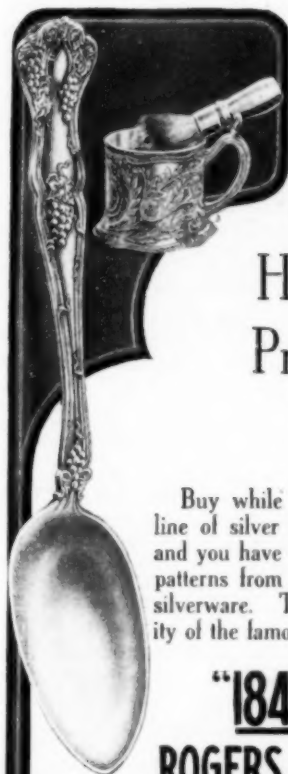
Henri Nestlé, 78 Warren St., New York



Ask dealer for it.

Brightest, cleanest, best—most economical. Every particle can be used. Guaranteed to go twice as far as paste or liquid polishes. Does not burn off.

FREE SAMPLE. Address: Dept. K, Lamont, Corliss & Co., Agts., 78 Hudson St., New York.



Select Holiday Presents Early

Buy while the dealer's line of silver is complete and you have a choice of patterns from the best in silverware. The popularity of the famous

**"1847
ROGERS BROS."**

"Silver Plate that Wears."

quickly diminishes Christmas stocks and delay may mean acceptance of a brand of silver plate inferior both in quality and design.

There's something suitable for everyone. Tableware, Children's Sets, Articles for the Toilet Table, Smoking or Shaving Sets, etc., etc.

"1847 ROGERS BROS." is the mark found on Spoons, Knives, Forks and fancy serving pieces. On Tureens, Candelabra, and silver dishes of all kinds look for this mark.



Sold by
leading
dealers
every-
where.

Send for our
Catalogue "L-45"
showing all the
newer as well
as standard
patterns.

MADE AND
GUARANTEED BY
ROGERS BROS.

MERIDEN
BRITANNIA CO.,
MERIDEN, CONN.
(International
Silver Co.,
Successor)
NEW YORK,
CHICAGO.

"Blest Be the Tie"

NOT one in a thousand who sing the old hymn "Blest Be the Tie That Binds" knows the history of its homely origin.

It was written by the Rev. John Fawcett, who in the latter part of the eighteenth century was the pastor of a poor little church in Lockshire, England. His family and responsibilities were large, his salary was less than \$4.00 a week.

In 1772 he felt himself obliged to accept a call to a London church. His farewell sermon had been preached, six wagons loaded with furniture and books stood by the door. His congregation, men, women and children, were in an agony of tears.

Mr. Fawcett and his wife sat down on a packing case and cried with the others. Looking up, Mrs. Fawcett said:

"Oh, John, John, I cannot bear this! I know not where to go!"

"Nor I either," said he, "nor will we go. Unload the wagons and put everything back in its old place."

His letter of acceptance to the London church was recalled, and he wrote this hymn to commemorate the episode.

A Shooting Story

AN amusing story is being told in fashionable circles in Berlin. One of the German Emperor's sons met a young officer at the shooting butts in Potsdam, who, when shooting, so the story goes, stated exactly where his shot had landed before the bullet had even reached the target. The Prince, surprised at the correct judgment of the officer, called it mere chance, and made a bet of five bottles of champagne that the officer could not state accurately the result of the next five shots. The bet was smilingly taken, and the shooting began. "Miss," was the young officer's first exclamation, and the marker waved his flag accordingly; second shot, "Miss;" third shot, "Miss" again. A fourth shot was "Miss." "What are you doing!" exclaimed the astonished Prince. "I thought you were shooting at the target?" "Certainly I was shooting at the target, but now I am shooting to win only my champagne," answered the officer with a grin. The fifth shot was not fired, but in the evening at the Casino the five bottles of champagne were drunk with enthusiasm.

His Qualification.

A CERTAIN alderman was asked, when it first became known that he had political ambitions, what qualifications he had for that office. The aspirant for public honors proceeded to name a number of his accomplishments. Finally he wound up by saying:

"But what counts for more than all else is that I can marry mutes in their own language. And that, let me tell you, is no mean qualification. Of all persons who wish to enter the state of matrimony none are so restricted in their choice of officiating clergyman or magistrate as the deaf and dumb. There are a few preachers in town capable of performing a marriage ceremony in that language, but a couple of mutes who wished a civil marriage alone would be hard put to it to find a competent person among the city's officials. I learned the sign language a few years ago, when I was laid up in a hospital, and I think it would be a good thing to give me the place for the benefit of mutes who wish to be wed."

The man was elected, and in recognition of his one shining talent he really has been called upon to officiate at a number of these "quiet" weddings.

Gifts of Silver Are Always Appreciated

It is the rare combination of patterns of unusual artistic merit and character with a wearing quality which assures life-long service that makes

**"1847
ROGERS BROS."**

"Silver Plate that Wears."

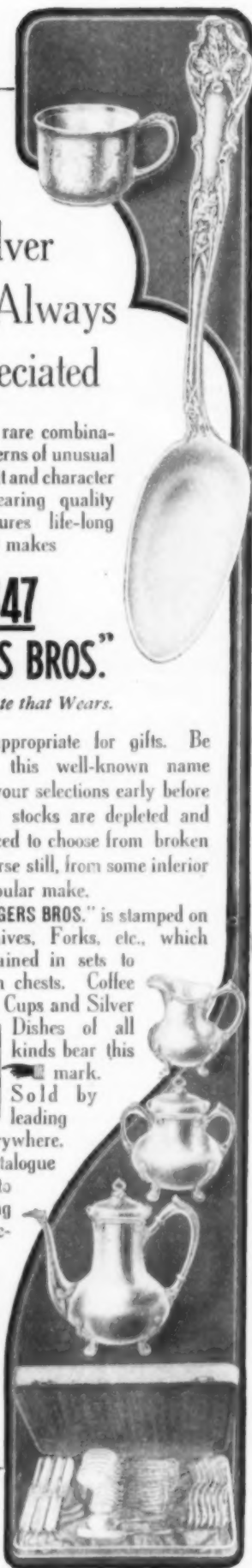
the most appropriate for gifts. Be guided by this well-known name and make your selections early before the holiday stocks are depleted and you are forced to choose from broken lines, or worse still, from some inferior and less popular make.

"1847 ROGERS BROS." is stamped on Spoons, Knives, Forks, etc., which can be obtained in sets to match or in chests. Coffee Sets, Trays, Cups and Silver Dishes of all kinds bear this mark.

Sold by
leading
dealers everywhere.
Send for Catalogue
"L-45" to
aid in making
your selection.

MADE AND
GUARANTEED BY
ROGERS BROS.

MERIDEN
BRITANNIA CO.,
MERIDEN, CONN.
(International
Silver Co.,
Successor)
SAN FRANCISCO,
HAMILTON,
CANADA.





BUST and HIPS

Every woman who attempts to make a dress or shirt waist immediately discovers how difficult it is to obtain a good fit by the usual "trying on method" with herself for the model and a looking glass with which to see how it fits at the back.

"THE PERFECTION ADJUSTABLE FORM"

does away with all discomforts and disappointments in fitting, and renders the work of dressmaking at once easy and satisfactory. This form can be adjusted to 50 different shapes and sizes; also made longer and shorter at the waist line and raised or lowered to suit any desired skirt length. It is very easily adjusted, cannot get out of order and will last a lifetime.

Write today for Illustrated Booklet containing complete line of Dress Forms with prices.

HALL-BORRHEIT DRESS FORM CO.
Dept. A 30 West 32d St., New York
Send stamp for catalogue.

Die in open
air seeking
water



Rat Bis-Kit

"Gets
Them All"

Has cleaned out the worst infested "rat holes." Rats and mice leave choicest food and grain for it. Dry, clean, never leaves a mark.

All druggists—15cts. a box
If yours hasn't it, send us 25 cts. for one box or 60 cts. for three boxes, express prepaid.

Also ask your druggist for
Yankee Roach Powder or
send us 25 cts.; we'll mail direct to you. "Never fails."

The Rat Bis-Kit Co.
Dept. F, Springfield, O.



For
Every Home Dressmaking Need
there is a Suskana Silk (the name
is on the selbage).

If you are desirous of obtaining beautiful samples of silks mention your dealer and we will send you free a valuable booklet containing samples of the Suskana Silks and much interesting information concerning the judging and selection of silks.

SUSQUEHANNA SILK MILLS
70 Greene Street, New York



Princess Chic

THE NEW
SUPPORTER

Perfect for DRESS, NEGLIGENCE and OUTING WEAR. If not at your merchants order direct. Mer. critized, 50c; satin, \$1.00. Give waist measure. A. STEIN & CO., 321 West Congress St., Chicago.

Rooms Done in Cretonnes

(Continued from page 217)

usually of a cream or a cream-white shade, instead of being perfectly plain, as the name indicates, presents a brocaded surface of very tiny figures or dots.

Another fashionable use for cretonne is appliqué. Motifs can be daintily cut out from the piece and scattered at will on any fabric for dress and home decoration. They may also be cleverly put together in the semblance of bouquets, wreaths and garlands to embellish handbags, table-centers, mats, tea-cosies, blotting-pads, cushions, sachets for gloves, handkerchiefs, veils, fine stockings and so on. The outlines are emphasized with either silk cord, fancy braid or an over-casting of luster thread in a shade harmonizing with the leading tint of the cretonne, while the veinings are often worked with the needle, partly with green and golden-brown cotton, relieved with a sparkling of gold thread. Some years ago this mode of etching and imparting with the needle a raised aspect to fancy colored fabrics was popular; it is likely, however, to have a greater run in these enlightened days, from the fact that workers have at their disposal a larger and better selection of both material and threads, produced in an attractive and bewildering graduation of shades to the satisfaction of the most exacting colorist with the needle, anxious to make her work agree with her own taste and surroundings—the whole important point just now.

Mongolian Manners and Customs.

THE new railroad from Peking to Kalgan, in the interior of Mongolia, has been completed as far as Han-Kow, twenty-seven miles from Peking. This is the nearest point to the Great Wall of China, which passes within thirteen miles of Han-Kow, and is reached by sedan chairs in four hours, says the New York "Times."

Inexperienced travelers hire donkeys to do the journey, because they are so much cheaper; a chair costs \$4, and a donkey only \$1.

These animals are about the size of goats. They travel very well for three or four miles and then have to be carried or led the remainder of the journey. Mongolia is a long way from civilization, of any kind, and its inhabitants are most primitive.

A junior official of the American Legation at Peking, who was sent into the country to report upon the manners and customs of the Mongolians some years ago, condensed the result of his trip into four words, "Manners none, customs beastly."

Artistic Hand Weaving by Cripples

A NUMBER of charitable people in Birmingham, England, about five years ago, started a small hand-loom factory to provide a useful and remunerative employment for crippled girls. Many of the delicate fabrics are artistically handwoven in silk, serge, and flax, and the results are most attractive. The product of the factory, which is also a school in hand weaving, is acquiring a reputation for artistic merit and quality, and the enterprise is now paying its way. It seems as if this Birmingham charity should be of interest to people who desire to help in making cripples self-supporting and at the same time in procuring textiles of an attractive kind.

Wouldn't Blow Her

"PARKER won't buy his wife a piano player."

"Says she'd spend all her time putting on airs."—Harper's Weekly.

SANITAS

THE WASHABLE
WALL COVERING

WEIGH 'wallpaper in your judgment against a washable wall covering—against a wall covering as beautiful as the finest wallpaper but which cannot fade.

You can wipe all dust and dirt from SANITAS with a damp cloth, and it leaves no mark.

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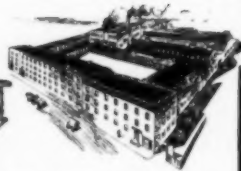
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The Best Ways of Mending Clothes

ONE of the most popular fabrics for outing wear is mohair, and no tear is so ruthless, so positively aggravating or so difficult to remedy as the average hole in this material. It never tears straight or cornerwise, or even bias, but always accomplishes all three directions at the same time, and such a rip across a skirt, where it generally happens, either from a slip of the foot or from being caught on a bush, is enough to bring despair into the face and heart of the most accomplished mender, says the "Evening Telegram."

To try to take such a rip between the fingers and then darn it in the usual way results in its drawing and puckering, so that the remedy is worse than the hole. Still, properly gone, about, it can be mended, if not to be invisible exactly, still with very satisfactory results. The rent may be best described as being scraggy. So the better way is to lay a stiff, large piece of paper over the tear and baste it down to the goods, the cloth to lie exactly as though it were whole; as the paper is on the right side, the mending must be done on the wrong. It will be seen that the threads running one way are generally whole, so that the darning in and out will be all that is necessary, the one line of threads being already in place. Ravelings of the same goods are of course best for this, but sewing silk will answer nearly as well, seeing that mohair is quite shiny. The process will be tedious, but carefully done, one's efforts will be rewarded. Silk tears itself in a much more "mendable" fashion. As an illustration, take taffeta; this usually splits, as everyone knows, and at the first crack a strip of court plaster applied on the wrong side is perhaps the best remedy, as it will also preserve the slit from going further. When quite broken, the edges may be drawn neatly together and the plaster applied, or, in the case of a very bad break or long rent, a strip of ribbon applied at the back with a fine mucilage will defy detection.

Some way darning shows a good deal on taffeta. The heavier silks, however, may be darned without the stitches showing unduly.

Caught on a nail these silks will tear both ways, making a three-cornered rent. In such a case the better plan is to lay a piece of paper under the tear on the wrong side and with a thread on the right side cat-stitch across the rent. The garment should then be turned on the wrong side and the paper discarded, when the hole should be darned backward and forward, taking care not to take in any of the threads used in the cat-stitching. When the darning is completed the cat-stitching will be cut away, having accomplished its purpose, that of holding the edges of the rent in place perfectly.

Heavier white materials, as English long-cloth, nainsook or lawn, are quite easily darned, and a neat effect can be given by any person who knows the darning stitch and will give a moderate amount of care. Very often a rent can be simply run up—that is, placing the two raw edges together on the wrong side and running them together with needle and thread, giving the appearance of a seam—though often it is quite possible to cover it (the seam) with a narrow tuck, thus concealing the tear entirely.

General rules for darning are few. It being taken for granted that the stitch is understood, then the main points to be observed are neatness, accuracy in having the thread not fill up the hole made, choice of a needle and thread. These must be of a uniform size. If the needle is larger, the thread will not fill up the hole made by the needle, and if the thread is thicker than the needle the work will pucker and draw, and indeed a botch will be the result of either mistake.

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A Page for Knitters

(Continued from page 219)

number of stitches, say nine for each pattern and two edge stitches, the first of which is slipped at every row. 1st row—Purl. 2d row—Knit 1, purl 3, purl 3 together, viz. (make a single stitch of the 3), knit 3 into the following single stitch. Repeat, not forgetting to have an odd stitch at each end. 3d row—Purl each single stitch. 4th row—Like 2d, except where the 3 purl have to be knitted together instead of being purled.

2. CROSS STITCH.—It represents the well-known cross stitch and needs, to look at its best, to be worked very loosely with thick wools, such as fleecy double Germantown or very coarse cotton, and large needles, No. 3 or 4. Cast on an equal number of stitches. 1st row—Plain. 2d row—Put needle into second stitch, which work at the back of the first stitch, draw it over the first unworked stitch and pass off, still keeping the first stitch on the left side; now knit the first stitch, then proceed with the fourth stitch, still working at the back and draw it over the third, which knit. Continue to end. 3d row—Slip first stitch, purl the third, passing it over the second, which purl; purl the fifth, draw it over the fourth, and so on to the end. 4th row—Same as 2d. 5th row—Like the 3d. Repeat only those two rows which constitute the pattern, taking only two stitches for each cross.

3. PORCUPINE.—This shows lines of little knobs, not unlike French knots on a ground of web knitting. Cast on any number of stitches, the knot itself being executed in every stitch. 1st row—Knit. 2d row—Knit 1 for edge.* In the next stitch knit 1 and purl 1, draw the knit stitch over the purl, knit one in the same stitch again and draw the last over it. Repeat from *. These two rows complete the pattern, which calls for a little practice to produce regular stripes of uniform knots.

4. POINT NOUÉ OR KNOTTED STITCH.—A more lacy and easier adaptation of the former stitch, displaying diagonal and transparent stripes. Cast on any number of stitches, allowing two extra ones for selvages to knit plain at either side in every row. These will not be mentioned again. 1st row—Knit. 2d row—Knit 1; in the next stitch knit 1, purl 1, knit 1. Repeat. 3d row—Purl the knit 1's of last row; knit the clumps of 3 stitches made out of the single stitches. 4th row—Knit 3 in one stitch, knit 3 together. Repeat. 5th row—Same as 3d. 6th row—Knit 3 together, knit 3 in next stitch. 7th row—Like 3d. The four last rows form the pattern. To make larger heads, knit 5 stitches into one, and take 5 stitches together instead of 3, not a difficult feat after a little experience.

5. PINEAPPLE.—Allover pattern on a stocking knitting ground, embossed with knotted stitches, somewhat in the semblance of diamonds, and crossed with horizontal lines of holes. Cast on any number of stitches divisible by 4, adding four extra stitches at each end for a frame holder, should such be required. First and all alternate rows knit plain. 2d row—*; knit 3 in the next stitch, viz. 1 plain, 1 purl, 1 plain; knit 3 together. Repeat *. 4th row—Purl, except the 4 edge stitches, which knit. 6th row—Knit 3 together, knit 3 as in 2d row. 8th row—Purl. 9th row—Plain. Repeat from 2d row.

6. FANCY CORAL STRIPE.—Narrow raised open stripe divided by ribbed grooves. Cast on six stitches for each double stripe, allowing two stitches for the beginning. 1st row—Edge: Slip 1, purl 1. * Coral: Knit 1, make 1, slip 1, knit 1, pass slip-stitch over, knit 1



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for inside edge of open stripe, purl 2 for grooves. 2d row—Slip 1, knit 1*, purl 4, knit 2. Repeat*. 3d row—Slip 1, purl 1*, knit 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 1, purl 2. Repeat from*. 4th row—Slip 1, knit 1*, purl 4, knit 2. Repeat from*.

7. VERTICAL STRIPES OF ALTERNATE KNOBS AND HOLES.—Cast on any number of stitches. 1st row—Knit. 2d row—Knit 2 together in pairs. 3d row—Purl 1, make 1 by picking up the thread between the two stitches and purling it. 4th row—Knit. Repeat from first row.

The Value of Little Attentions

THE keynote to successful home life undoubtedly lies in the exchange of small courtesies and kindnesses. In fact, if the workings of the household are to run smoothly, little attentions must be shown between husband and wife.

Unimportant as it may seem, the breakfast hour is a very decisive time of day, and a wife should respect it as such by not bringing up household or social cares. These should always be discussed after and not before the day's work, which occupies a man's best thoughts during early morning hours. Sorrows and petty grievances have to be laid aside as the new day breaks, and cheerfulness must be the watchword at the breakfast table.

Another little attention which counts much in making a man appreciate his home is to be always at his command when he has unusual duties to perform. If there is a special piece of business that has to be attended to early in the morning, a wife should be up herself too, and make sure that his breakfast is served hot and appetizingly.

But the wife should not be alone in paying little attentions of this sort. The husband has quite as large a share to contribute on his side. In fact, little attentions are even more indispensable to a woman than to a man. A most essential thoughtfulness is an occasional bit of finery brought home unexpectedly to her or failing this, a man should make sure that his wife has her recreations as often as he does his.

Then, also, a man should discuss household expenses with his wife at least once a week, not forgetting her personal spendings. Much unnecessary debt could be avoided by families if expenditures of the household were discussed as often and as carefully as are the finances in a business concern, and it is a man's place to see that expenses are kept within his income.

Many women, in being obliged to do it alone, have to sacrifice some of their own house allowance, when some slight advice or suggestion would save them endless worry and anxiety.

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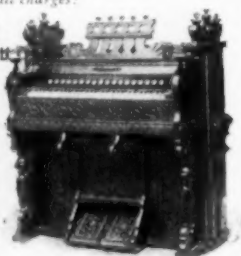
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Dainty Desserts for Thanksgiving and Other Festivities

(Continued from page 221)

divide them in two. Place three of these on each banana crescent and in the spaces between make a little mound of whipped cream that has been sweetened and flavored.

FIG PUDDING.—One cupful of suet, chopped fine, one cupful of rolled crackers, two eggs, half a pound of figs, chopped fine, one teaspoonful of baking-powder mixed through the cracker dust and one small teaspoonful of sugar. Add enough milk to make the mixture the thickness of fruit-cake batter. Steam two hours. Serve with a sauce made of two tablespoonfuls of butter, one tablespoonful of flour and one cupful of sugar. Pour on two small cupfuls of boiling water and let cook until done, then add the beaten white of one egg. Flavor.

APPLE MERINGUE.—Have one pint of stewed apples, adding, while hot, one teaspoonful of nutmeg and half a teaspoonful of cinnamon, one tablespoonful of lemon juice and the grated rind of half a lemon. Mix with this two tablespoonfuls of butter and the well-beaten yolks of two eggs. Beat until light, adding gradually half a cupful of sugar. Bake in a covered baking-dish for ten minutes in a moderate oven. Take from the oven and cover with a meringue made from the whites of the eggs, four tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar and one teaspoonful of vanilla. Slightly brown it and cool before serving with cream.

MAPLE MOUSSE.—Beat together the yolks of two eggs and a cupful of maple syrup. Heat the mixture, stirring it over the stove until it thickens. Then remove and fold in the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs and one pint of cream, whipped stiff and dry. The ingredients should be thoroughly mixed, so they may not separate. Pack in a mold in ice and salt, and do not stir while freezing.

FRUIT ICE CREAM.—Peel and cut in small pieces two large oranges and two bananas, add the juice of two lemons and one pint of sugar. Mix well and put into a freezer, which should be partly packed in ice and salt; add three cupfuls of cream and one cupful of milk. Freeze immediately.

CAFÉ PARFAIT, No. 2.—Whip together one pint of thick cream, half a cupful of strong coffee and enough sugar to make it agreeable to taste. Place in a tin pail and pack around and over it salt and ice. Stir it occasionally and let it stand five or six hours.

STEAMED FRUIT PUDDING.—Put into your mixing-bowl one heaping cupful of bread-crumbs, two scant cupfuls of flour, one cupful of molasses and one of sweet milk, one teaspoonful each of salt, cloves and cinnamon. Stir one teaspoonful of soda in the milk. Add, the last thing, one cupful of suet, chopped fine, the same amount of raisins and currants, and rub them thoroughly with flour before adding to the mixture. Steam in a well-greased mold or pan for two and one-half hours. This recipe will make quite a large pudding.

BANANA FLUFF.—This will make a delicious filling for charlotte russe cases. Cut seven bananas into slices, sprinkle them with lemon juice and shredded cocoanut and stand the dish containing them on ice for an hour. Then push the fruit through a press and season with a cupful of powdered sugar from which one tablespoonful of sugar has been removed. Fold into the mixture the stiffly beaten whites of four eggs, and turn it into the freezer. As soon as the crank of the freezer begins to turn hard, open the can and add half a pint of cream that has been whipped stiff. Freeze until the consistency of mush is obtained.

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No matter
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In the Kitchen

HALF a lemon dipped in salt is excellent for cleaning copper articles. Oxalic acid, too, is equally successful both for copper and brass.

VINEGAR and salt will remove the brown tea stains from china cups. Vinegar will also clean and brighten water bottles that have become dull.

ADD a little soda to the water in which you are going to wash greasy dishes. This helps to remove the grease, and keeps the dishcloth in good condition.

BOOT or shoe laces will never come undone if slightly waxed. If the tag has come off the lace, slightly wax the end, and it will go through the holes quite easily.

INK stains can be removed from the hands by rubbing with ripe tomato juice, if applied at once. It is sometimes successful in removing ink stains from white fabrics.

To remove bad odors from a room, burn a piece of dried orange peel on a hot shovel or old tin. The odor will disappear, leaving a pleasant one in its place. Burned coffee is also effective.

BADLY tarnished brass may be cleaned with ease if it is first rubbed with salt and vinegar or oxalic acid. Follow with a good washing of soap and water, then polish with any good cleaning preparation.

IF you wish to remove a screw that is difficult to loosen, heat a poker red hot and hold it on the head of the screw for a short time, then, while it is still hot, apply the screwdriver, and it will come out easily.

To take out iron rust, dip the spot into a strong solution of tartaric acid and expose it to the sun. When it is dry, wet the article with warm soapsuds; rub the stain with ripe tomato juice, expose it to the sun again, and when the stain is nearly dry wash it in more soapsuds.

If you are leaving your house for a few hours, and want the fire to keep in, instead of throwing a lot of coal on, it is much better and safer to put two or three pieces on, and then throw a handful of table salt over them. If this is done, you will find a good fire at the end of four or five hours.

CARROTS and onions are better for cooking if soaked in cold water for twelve hours before using, to draw out the strong flavor. Carrots should always be cut in slices instead of cubes, because the darker outside part is richer and better in flavor than the lighter center. If served in cubes, some would not get the choicer parts.

The Spinal Cord

A YOUNG teacher whose efforts to inculcate elementary anatomy had been unusually discouraging, at last asked in despair.

"Well, I wonder if any boy here can tell me what the spinal cord really is?"

She was met by a row of blank and irresponsible faces, till finally one small voice piped up in great excitement:

"The spinal cord is what runs through you. Your head sits on one end and you sit on the other."

Doubtful!

MAMMA—Johnny, I left 10 cents on this shelf a little while ago. Did you take it?

JOHNNY—Yes'm. There's a poor old hunchback man that has a big family to support, and I gave it to him.

"Ah, and where did you see this poor man?"

"He came to the door sellin' candies an' things."

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This is a beautiful, genuine, rich golden-yellow silk plush Teddy Bear, good size with fine large body, movable arms and legs, comical head that turns all the way round, and a funny squeak. It stands, sits down, or goes on all fours. IT'S A PERFECT BEAUTY, and we give this fine expensive bear FREE for selling only 24 pieces of our new Art Jewelry at 10 cents apiece. We send the jewelry postpaid. When sold return our \$2.40 and we will send this elegant silk plush Teddy Bear just as promised. Address

Friend Supply Co.
Dept. 400, Boston, Mass.



Colored Handkerchiefs the Latest Fad

THE pretty barred and colored handkerchiefs are having a special run of popularity this year, either matching or contrasting with the costume. As every imaginable and unimaginable shade of brown has been advanced this season quite the largest number of kerchiefs show a tone of this color in some form or another, either in the solid background or by means of bars, dashes or checks.

The pale tan can be found barred by every color obtainable, so that a handkerchief can always be selected that will harmonize with the shade of the gown worn, the unobtrusive, neutral tone of tan counting for nothing at all. Dark-brown bars, on a tan background, are decidedly smart when the rest of the toilette is carried out in shades of brown. If, however, a touch of color is introduced upon it then the kerchief should show faint lines in the same tones. For instance, natural linen, made up with collar and cuffs, or belt, as the case may be (whether coat or gown), of, say, old-rose or green, then the handkerchief should

be of tan, barred or checked with the same shade, says the "Evening Telegram."

The mauves come in especially pretty colors, and, as a rule, show this shade as a background, barred with white or tan. This gives a certain character to the kerchief, which would be lost were the case reversed.

In fact, the same may be said of most of the very delicate shades, as pink or pale green. An entire white toilette could be made quite striking by the addition of a handkerchief in a solid color, faintly lined with white; opposite conditions prevailing, the effect would be nondescript. These details may appear very trifling, but it is to their attention that women owe their smart appearance, and as to be well dressed costs really no more than to be poorly dressed, the secret being only in knowing what to buy and what to wear, it would seem that the time spent in planning each detail of the costume is wisely given.

The finish on the edges of colored handkerchiefs vary, those intended for morning use being hemstitched, while the bit of pretty lawn carried with the afternoon toilette is usually scalloped. This style kerchief is an entirely different affair from the severe hemstitched square for practical wear, some being as fine as a cobweb.

The most novel design shown in these models is a white center with a border in a delicate color fully two inches deep, the edge cut into deep points, which in their turn are cut into tiny scallops, then buttonholed. Sometimes the border is decorated in French knots worked in white cotton, with most dainty results. This accessory belongs to the frock of lingerie or a similar wash material, for there are correct rules in regard to handkerchiefs as well as other details of dress. For instance, no well-groomed woman would think of adding a colored handkerchief to a formal toilette, be the former ever so dainty, or for evening. Pure white only must enter into this costume, and it should be a bit of lawn or lace, and not showing a hemstitched edge. This finish is intended for the morning handkerchief.

While conservative women will prefer the colored kerchiefs in just one shade, and white or the pale tan, as the case may be, others want two or three colors on the one background. While these harmonize, of course, it is scarcely safe to invest largely in this style unless one's toilette is to be either all white or all black, so that any clashing of colors may be avoided.

The white handkerchiefs with checker-board borders are light and dainty looking and some very pretty shades of blue are seen among these. In buying blue for a blue toilette the shade of the handkerchief should be deeper than that of the toilette. The effect will be better in the first place, and the frequent washings will, of course, tend to lighten the shade.

It may be timely to add that all colored kerchiefs should be laid in a solution of salt and water before washing for the first time, and that only warm water and ivory soap should be used for washing. They should not be put through bluing water, and the most satisfactory way is to wash them carefully, rinse in clear water, lay flat on a clean cloth, roll up and, after leaving for an hour, iron first through the cloth with a fairly hot iron, then without the cloth, with a warm iron. Sometimes the color will be seen to darken and look faded under the iron as the process goes on. There is nothing wrong about this, however. It is something in the dye that cannot be helped. The handkerchiefs should be placed in a dark drawer or other receptacle, when the color will be found to be completely restored.

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This **FREE OFFER** is made to convince every woman that **Richardson's** is the best Embroidery Silk made, and to place in her hands our big new **Descriptive Premium Catalog**, illustrating all the latest things in Embroidery.

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HAIR ON
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INSTANTLY
REMOVED
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INJURY TO
THE MOST
DELICATE SKIN



IN COMPOUNDING, an incomplete mixture was accidentally spilled on the back of the hand, and on washing afterward it was discovered that the hair was completely removed. We named the new discovery **MODENE**. It is absolutely harmless, but works sure results. Apply for a few minutes and the hair disappears as if by magic. **It Cannot Fail.** If the growth be light, one application will remove it; the heavy growth, such as the beard or growth on moles, may require two or more applications, and without slightest injury or unpleasant feeling when applied or ever afterward.

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Every Bottle Guaranteed

We Offer \$1,000 for failure or the slightest injury

Concerning Apples

THE reason why apples are so much more wholesome and digestible when they are roasted, boiled or baked is because the heat thus applied breaks down the cells of the apple, and thus the acid and the sugar contained in them are more generally diffused through the apples, and the moisture is also dispersed.

A French way of cooking apples which we have seldom come across, excepting in the homes of those who have lived in that country, is as follows: Core and pare your apples and place them in a baking-tin, having filled with butter and brown sugar the space left by the removal of the core. Sprinkle brown sugar and bits of butter about between the apples in the tin, and then bake. These *pommes au beurre* are most delicious.

An apple and orange salad is also a very nice and little known way of using apples. Slice the oranges, after removing skin and scraping off the pulp, into a bowl, mix with the slices some apples cut into quarters or eighths. Put plenty of sugar in between each layer and mix well. Let this be made about an hour before you need to use it. It is a nice dish, for the oranges give a very delicate flavor to the apples, and both go very well together.

Apples are considered wholesome even when eaten raw. One taken at breakfast every morning is supposed to be good for the complexion, and those who suffer from liver trouble or gout would do well to use them. Apples are considered to be of high value as brain food, owing to the amount of phosphorus they contain. Dyspeptics are often ordered apples, and, curiously enough, they are a preventive of jaundice.

When a tickling sensation in your throat warns you of the coming of a cough, you would find a tablespoonful of the pulp of a roasted apple taken at night a great relief.

Stewed apples placed in the center of a rice pudding make a variety in that everyday dish. When the rice has been cooked on the fire, pour it into a pie-dish, and make a space for the apples in the middle. Small pieces of butter scattered over the top and some brown sugar are a great improvement. Bake in a slow oven.

If you Live in Canada

you can now order McCall Patterns from The McCall Company, 63 Albert Street, Toronto. All orders filled same day received. No extra charge for postage.

Tooth Plugging

"YOU remember," said Mr. Killinton, "that grand old song, 'Grandpa's teeth are plugged with zinc'?"

"Well, I always supposed that that zinc business was simply a grotesquely humorous flight of fancy. I never thought that anybody's teeth could really be filled with zinc; but now I am not so sure about that," says the New York "Sun."

"Lately I have had four teeth filled, and no two have been filled with the same material. One was filled with amalgam, one with gold, one with porcelain and one with gutta percha; and now the material they used to fill grandpa's teeth with in the song doesn't seem to me anything like so ridiculous as it did.

"I have seven teeth yet to be filled; and if the dentist keeps on as he has begun, using something different for every tooth, why, I wouldn't be surprised if before I get through I had one tooth at least filled with zinc."

Dennison Gifts



Dennison Quality is exemplified in Dennison's Christmas Creations. The illustration above

shows one way Dennison helps to make a gift more charming—Dennison Quality enhancing its value and sentiment. Your dealer has an endless variety of Dennison's Christmas Tags, Labels, Cards of Greeting, Santa Claus Seals, Rolls of Gummed Paper Ribbon, Holly Wrappings, and Boxes to meet every holiday requirement.

Dennison's Christmas Novelties

also include many articles of utility and decorative character. There are Handy Boxes, Sealing Wax Sets, Doll Outfits, Passe-Partout Outfits, Coin Boxes, Coin Cards, Jewelry Cabinets and Jewelry Cleaning Outfits. For the tree, there are Bells, Garlands and Ribbons; for the table, Dennison's Fast Color Crepe Paper Napkins, Doilies and Holly Decorations. **Dennison's Christmas Book** is filled with illustrated suggestions. Address Dept. "7" at our nearest store for complimentary copy.

Dennison Manufacturing Company
The Tag Makers

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CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS
SPECIAL CATALOGUE
1907 FALL AND WINTER STYLES 1908

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Our Special Catalogue
of the new Winter styles is
now ready—it will be
Sent Free upon Request

Write today for style book "E"
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By means of the Stevens catalogue people residing in every village and hamlet in the United States are brought in touch with the season's most beautiful styles at prices to meet the wants of all. Its usefulness as a reference book for styles and values cannot be over-estimated.

We illustrate here one of the several hundred garments shown in this fashion book.

Style No. 538—Long loose-rippled back 50-inch coat of an extra quality all-wool broadcloth, lined throughout with fine grade of heavy satin. It is beautifully trimmed in an unusual design of rich silk braiding and embroidery, the rare elegance of which cannot be illustrated to do it justice. If you will stop to consider the general utility of this coat, which is perfectly appropriate for street wear, and yet elaborate and dressy enough for use as a party wrap or for theatre or afternoon reception, you will at once realize the economy of buying this model, thereby obtaining at the one purchase a stylish garment for all occasions. We challenge comparison on this coat for quality, finish and value with any other similarly-priced garment, or even with those offered at \$10.00 more than we ask for this. Order at once and we assure you that when received you will pronounce it the most satisfying purchase you have ever made. Comes in black, navy blue and wine, with black silk trimming, or brown and champagne with self-color trimmings. It is really a \$30.00 coat. **Price, special, \$20.00.**

STYLE 538 PRICE \$20.00

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Give your boy or girl an outlet for child-hood's restless energy. Healthful body-building exercise with the "Irish Mail".

The "Irish Mail Car" will go as fast as the youngster likes. But it is so low that there is no danger of turning over.

Look for the name on the seat

The Car the children all know. Safe, simple, rubber tired, easy running. Be sure to get the genuine.

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We can positively remove any case of freckles with **STILLMAN'S FRECKLE CREAM**.

This is a strong assertion, but we will refund your money if not satisfied. Our remedy is prepared for this one ailment. Write for particulars.

STILLMAN CREAM CO.
Dept. "S." Anderson, Ill.

A LITTLE fellow found one afternoon that the older pupils in the school that he attended were going off for a long tramp in the woods. He asked to be allowed to go, and was told he was too small, but he begged so earnestly, and was so sure he would not be tired, that he was finally given permission to go.

He held out bravely, though the last two miles were almost too much for him. "I am not tired," he said, "but if I only could take off my legs and carry them under my arms a little while I should be so glad."

PEOPLE who recognize the importance of taking care of their health often quite forget that if we want to preserve them it is just as necessary to take care of our eyes.

First of all take care of your general health. Poor health often leads indirectly to various eye troubles.

Preserving Your Looks

DON'T torture your eyes, but humor them, for if ill-treated they revenge themselves by making wrinkles and crows'-feet in abundance. If, out-of-doors, the sunshine is so blinding that you feel you want to half-close the eyes in order to protect them, don't go about winking and blinking, but wear smoked glasses to soften the light, and be comfortable. The glasses may hide your eyes a little, and for the moment render you less charming looking, but, as nothing is more disfiguring to even the most beautiful of eyes than a setting of crows'-feet, you should do anything rather than allow yourself to screw up your eyes in such a way as to cultivate them.

Then, about the mouth. Many a mouth is made to look old before its time by carelessness about the teeth. These should always be kept in the best possible condition with dentifrice and brush and by periodical visits to a good dentist. Any sort of tricks of biting or twitchings of the lips should be avoided, and the ugly drawing-down at the corners, which one sees about the lips of the person who is angry or depressed and morbid, has a damaging effect on the beauty of the mouth. Some people who wish to preserve beauty, but have small knowledge of the limited powers of control of our sex, advise angry women to press their lips small, as they might do to the lips of an infant which they were about to kiss. Just imagine being angry and stopping to press your mouth up into pretty rose-bud form. It would be excellent in the interests of peace, as well as of beauty, if only women could be persuaded to do this, and so gain time to think before speaking; but, alas! it is a counsel of perfection, which is never likely to be remembered till the need for it is over and the mischief done.

The Kaiser's Press Cutting Agency

THE German Emperor's interest in everything that goes on in the world is well known, but not everyone is aware of the trouble he takes to keep in touch with current affairs. According to a Munich newspaper the Kaiser reads at least three papers every day, changing the list several times a week in order to become fully acquainted with the ideas of all political parties in the state. But this by no means exhausts his appetite for information. Every day the Minister of Foreign Affairs, as well as that of the Interior, has to provide newspaper cuttings, properly named and dated and pasted on slips ready for the Emperor's perusal. These he carefully reads, making marginal notes as he goes along, and they are then scrupulously classified and put aside ready for immediate reference. Often, too, the Emperor, whose catholicity of interest and insistence on method would prove invaluable to many a journalist, asks for cuttings relating to the particular technical subjects in which, for the time, he is specially interested.

To Clean Window Shades

WE have all heard the story of the woman who told the new maid to wash the curtains, meaning the lace ones, and came into the kitchen just in time to discover the newest window shades melting in the boiler. But we do not all know that when shades are merely dust soiled the surface can be freshened by the application of hot cornmeal. The shades should first be spread out flat on a large table and the meal rubbed in by a circular motion of the palm. Then if rubbed gently with a soft, dry cloth, the meal and the dust it has absorbed will be removed without leaving any trace of either.

SKIN



PURITY

Effected by gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment, the Great Skin Cure, preceded by warm baths with

Cuticura SOAP

For preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands, for eczemas, rashes, itchings, irritations, and chafings, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery, this treatment is priceless.

Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co.; Sydney, India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; China, Hong Kong Drug Co.; Japan, Maruya, Ltd.; Tokio; Russia, Ferrein, Moscow; South Africa, Lennon, Ltd.; Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.
Post-free, Cuticura Booklet on Care of the Skin.

A BEAUTIFUL FACE

All the old methods of securing Beauty and a Perfect Complexion are replaced by the RUBBER COMPLEXION BALM. It prevents and removes wrinkles, pimples, blackheads, makes skin soft, smooth and white. A single application produces remarkable results. Blackheads in many instances are banished in a few minutes. The speed with which it clears the complexion is almost beyond belief. No woman owning one need have any further fear of wrinkles or blackheads. Regular price, 50c. To introduce our catalog of other specialties we will send the Balm with directions for only THIRTY-FIVE cents, postage paid. You cannot afford to miss this bargain.
M. C. KRUEGER & CO., 155 Wash. St., Chicago, Ill.



Laundry Hints

GREASE SPOTS.—Hot water and soap generally remove these, but if fixed by long standing, use ether, chloroform, or naphtha. All three of these must be used away from the fire or artificial light.

HOT TEA AND COFFEE STAINS.—Soak the stained fabric in cold water, wring, spread out, and pour a few drops of glycerine on each spot. Let it stand several hours, then wash with cold water and soap.

IRON RUST SPOTS.—Soak thoroughly with lemon juice, sprinkle with salt and bleach for several hours in the sun.

CHOCOLATE AND COCOA STAINS.—Wash with soap in tepid water.

FRUIT STAINS.—Stretch the fabric containing the stain over the mouth of a basin and pour boiling water on the stain. If the stain has become fixed, soak the article in a weak solution of oxalic acid, or hold the spot over the fumes of sulphur.

VASELINE STAINS.—Saturate the spot with ether. Place a cup over it to prevent evaporation. Use the ether with great care.

PITCH, WHEEL GREASE AND TAR STAINS.—Soften the stains with lard, then soak in turpentine. Scrape off carefully with a knife all the loose surface dirt. Sponge clean with turpentine, and rub gently until dry.

INK STAINS.—Soak in sour milk. If a dark stain remains, rinse in a weak solution of chloride of lime.

BLOOD STAINS.—Soak in cold salt water, then wash in warm water with plenty of good soap; afterward boil.

GRASS STAINS.—Saturate the spot thoroughly with kerosene and wash in warm water.

IODINE SPOTS.—Wash with alcohol, then rinse in soapy water.

SEWING MACHINE OIL STAINS.—Rub with lard. Let stand for several hours, then wash with cold water and soap.

SCORCH STAINS.—Wet the scorched place, rub with soap and bleach in the sun.

MILDEW SPOTS.—Soak in a weak solution of chloride of lime for several hours. Rinse in cold water.

VARNISH AND PAINT STAINS.—If the stain is on a coarse fabric, dissolve by saturating it with turpentine. Use alcohol if on a fine fabric. Sponge with chloroform, if a dark ring is left by the turpentine.

SILK STOCKINGS.—Never use soap in washing silk stockings. Bran in water is the proper fluid to use—four tablespoonsfuls to a quart of water. Rinse in several clear waters, pressing the water out. Dry stockings in the sun.

USES FOR COMMON SALT.—Mix starch with it to prevent lumping—eleven parts starch, one part salt.

Put a pinch of salt in whites of eggs when beating them; also use it when whipping cream.

Place salt in oven under baking-tins in order to prevent scorching of their contents. Put salt in cold water when you wish to cool a dish.

Rub salt on flatirons before using.

Use salt on carpets to prevent moths.

Put salt in whitewash to make it stick.

Use salt for cleaning piano keys, knife handles and glass spotted by hard water.

Salt dissolved in alcohol will remove grease stains from clothing.

Use salt to remove ink-stains from a carpet, when the ink is fresh.

Rub salt on prints, before washing, to set their color.

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The Best Tonic



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In the evening of life, when age is full of beauty, precaution should be taken to keep the forces of life at their best. Without the vigor and active recuperative powers of youth, we must ward off those little ailments that with impaired age are often forerunners of serious sickness. Nature to an extent should be aided and the system fortified by a nourishment that will enrich the blood, strengthen the nerves and revitalize the entire body. These properties are all found in

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The Good Qualities of the French

THE good feeling which is developing between England and France may induce English-speaking folk the world over to take a few valuable lessons of the French. They have been traditionally regarded as a fickle people, much given to the drinking of absinthe and to social intrigue, and successful chiefly in the devising of gay and expensive fashions, to the depletion of English and American pocketbooks.

In point of fact, the French as a nation have certain notable virtues which we may emulate. For example, the average Frenchman, instead of being a wanderer, is emphatically a family man. His ruling ambition is to own a home which he may enjoy himself and bequeath to his children. If he has inherited one, it is his greatest pride to preserve and beautify it.

He chooses his wife not only for her dowry, but also for her domestic virtues. The French wife is the best business woman in the world. Household affairs are left entirely to her, and so usually is the investment of family savings. She has a clear idea of what makes for comfort, but she has no such passion for "things" as often weighs down the life of the American housewife. Draperies and carpets and stuffed chairs may be lacking in madame's house, but excellent cooking and good temper are pretty sure to be found there.

One notable illustration of the domestic virtue of the French is to be seen in their regard for mothers-in-law. It is not unusual to find families in friendly rivalry for the privilege of entertaining the mother-in-law, and there is many a household in France where two mothers-in-law live respected and happy, with children and grandchildren.

We have long imported gowns and hats from France. It would be good now to import love for the homestead, the thrift which by skillful cooking contrives toothsome and nourishing food from inexpensive material, and those gentle domestic manners which make the roof-tree dear the dinner table pleasant, and family affection true and deep. There cannot be an oversupply of these admirable qualities.

—"Youth's Companion."

"On an Average"

One of the jokes Lewis Carroll, the author of "Alice in Wonderland," didn't dare publish, according to his biographer, who found it among his papers, is the following:

A schoolboy asked, "What is the meaning of average?" at once replied, "The things hens lay on."

When requested to explain his answer, the boy said: "I read in a book that hens lay on an average 200 eggs a year."

MCCALL readers who send questions to be answered in the correspondence column are requested to read all the articles in the magazine and the entire number of answers to correspondents. Questions that are not answered will probably be found there.

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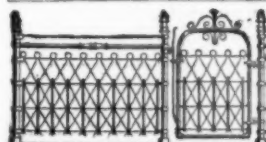
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Toilet Notes

THE HAND.—If you have fat hands, wear neither tight gloves nor cuffs; you can improve the shape of your fingers by pressing them into the required shape. Use proper remedies for chapped hands at once; do not let them remain thus. We are always recommending suitable remedies in these columns. Give time to drying the hands whenever you wash them. Dry oatmeal rubbed in at night serves to keep them in good condition, and lukewarm water is so much better than cold. Never allow chilblains to get any hold on your hands. Take vigorous exercise, get your constitution into a healthful state, and cover up your hands; do not leave them exposed. Honey is good for them. When the chilblains break, wash with lukewarm water and myrrh; half a teaspoonful, very much diluted, makes a good wash, and healing; but do not let them break for they are apt to take a long time to heal. If you are prone to have chilblains, when the weather gets cold, bathe the hand at night with camphor and vinegar mixed. The nails are an inseparable part of the hands, and a very important one; a nice crescent and rosy hue are points of beauty, but these you do not often see, except when the hands have been well looked after. They can, however, be improved by pressing the skin that surrounds the nails back directly after washing in warm water, and a file should be used to give a delicate curve to the nail, and the nail itself polished with a wash leather band. All these things are now sold with manicure sets, but how few people bestow this trouble upon them. You see many cleaning them with a sharp-pointed metal tool, which should not be used at all, for it spoils the inner coating of the nail. The use of a lemon for the hands and nails alike cannot be too eagerly enforced, and a little grease rubbed onto the nail helps to keep them shining and bright. Many people spoil the hands and their gloves, too, by not wearing the right sort of gloves; too short fingers are bad, so are gloves that are too tight, and do not hurry into a new pair of gloves, put them on leisurely, so that they fit the hand well, putting the four fingers in first, and then when these are well in, insert the thumb; and having good gloves, take care of them; do not roll them up, but stretch them out when not in use.

THE ARM.—If the arm be too thin, use energetic friction; there are many exercises which you can do that will improve them. Massage works wonders in producing a shapely arm. This increases the action of the capillaries, and so makes them plumper and, differently treated, reduces them likewise. You should cover them with skin food. Grasp the wrist of one arm firmly with the opposite hand, work upward to the shoulder with a wringing, twisting movement, performed by the tips of the fingers and thumb—which must be on opposite sides of the arm—take the flesh of the arm between the thumb and finger and move it up and down, and repeat the process on every part of the arm, and then rub the whole surface of the arm well over with skin food on the palm of the hand.

THE FOOT.—Just as we disfigure our hands with our gloves far too small for us, so with our feet with boots and shoes that do not fit, and we injure them by being too tight, too short, too high in the heel. The men and women of classic days realized much better how important it was to leave nature unrestrained, and thus it comes that few modern feet can rival those that the Greek sculptors have left us. A long foot is the desideratum; but if you put a wide, plump foot into a boot too narrow and long you only thicken the foot. Those who have too long a foot should wear

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buckles and bows on the instep, for that diminishes the apparent size. High heels help a very flat foot, and feet look much better in low-cut shoes than in others. Much ill health is caused in winter and in cold countries by leaving the ankles exposed. If you wear shoes under such circumstances, they should be supplemented by gaiters. We are beginning once more to look kindly on cloth boots. This is all very well if accompanied by sides of stiff leather, which come to the toe; on cloth it makes the foot look larger, and nothing is so unbecoming for day wear as a white shoe. Thick ankles can be obviated by plenty of embroidery on one side of the stocking. When you buy new boots, try them on at night, when the foot is larger than in the morning; exercise and use have enlarged them. Those who have to stand realize how the feet get bigger in the process, but they soon recover when you rest at night. We spoil our feet by allowing the thickening of the skin to remain on them; they should be rubbed down daily with the emery rubber made on purpose. Those who want to take long walks should rub their feet with salt, and a little spirits makes them less tired when taking long excursions. Salt in the water is excellent for washing the feet, but do not soak them too much. Feet that become hot and damp should be washed in water with a little powder in it, and when dry, use some toilet powder on them, and stockings should be frequently changed. When the nails grow in, it is because they are not as they ought to be—square. Consult a chiropodist at once. Half the corns are due to boots and shoes that do not fit. Constrained toes lead to cramp—damp beneath the knee; get your foot out of the bed on the floor, or rub the leg. These are the best remedies. It is often excruciating pain. Boots and shoes should be kept on trees, specially when undertaking long, continuous walks.

King Edward's Privileges

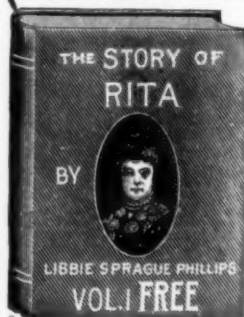
KING Edward VII. possesses many extraordinary powers and privileges which few persons are aware of, and which even his Majesty himself probably does not realize. He is the sole proprietor of the beds of all British tidal rivers, such as the Thames, the Mersey, the Dee, the Tyne and many others. That part of the shore all round the coast which lies between high-water and low-water mark also belongs to his Majesty, and he may put it to any kind of use which he thinks fit, while theoretically every inch of ground in the kingdom belongs to him and not to the landlords. The King has the sole right to print the Bible, the Book of Common Prayer, and all Acts of Parliament in the United Kingdom, and if he liked he could forbid the printing of any or all of them anywhere within the British dominions.

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ONIONS are an old-fashioned but useful remedy for relieving earache where it is merely atalgia, proceeding probably from cold. Get a Spanish or large common onion, put it in the oven, or cut it in half and roast (holding on a roasting fork) before the fire. When quite hot place on the ear, covered over (both sides) with thin flannel or cotton. Continue to apply, putting the onions on as hot as they can be borne, till the pain is relieved or gone. As hot onions will tend to melt the wax in the ear, it should be seen afterward whether the ear is quite clear; if not, syringe very gently with lukewarm water. A little lint or cotton wool may be placed in the ear after the onions are removed to avoid fresh cold being taken.

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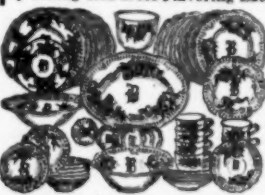
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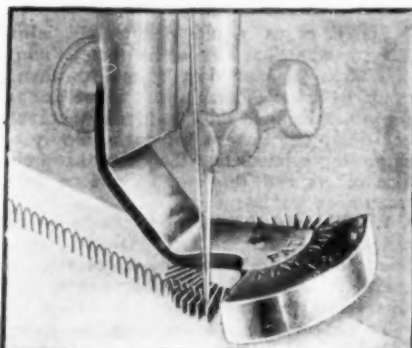
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ANNA AYERS - Dept. A-46, 21 Quincy St., CHICAGO.

Wasted Time

PERHAPS there is no other way in which so much time is wasted—aside from absolutely idling it away—as in doing our work badly. The ant toiling laboriously up his anthill with the food he is storing away for future use is never discouraged by the grain escaping from him again and again and rolling down the incline, says the Charleston "News and Courier." Patiently he returns for it and renews his efforts to reach the hole until he at last succeeds, for his instinct tells him all his former labors were wasted unless he at last succeeds in securing the coveted treasure. Man's superior intelligence should teach him that all imperfectly done work which renders it unfitted for use, or which requires it being done again by ourselves or some one else, is a shameful waste of time; and whenever, after several trials, we fail to accomplish that which we have undertaken, all the time devoted to those efforts has been thrown away. There is no truer adage than that old one, "What is worth doing at all is worth doing well," since we waste time, strength and material in any attempt that fails to produce perfect results. Take so simple an illustration as a child's attempt to do an example in addition. Unless he takes pains to see that each number is given its real value in the total his work is wasted. One of the truest economies one can learn is that of making each hour accomplish something for him. This by no means argues that he is to take neither rest nor recreation, but only that we should work while we work and rest while we take the recreation needed for health.

" 'Tis not more years that we require,
But energy and inward fire;
It is not time we lack, but will
And the ability to fill
The days God gives us; the world needs
Men who are not afraid of deeds,
Instead of those who cringe and quail
Before misfortune's every gale,
And who emit the weakling's wail
' If we had time.' "

Lapis Lazuli

FOR some reason thus far unknown the lapis lazuli has grown to be a favorite stone for girls to wear set in rings, brooches, belt buckles and strung on cords for necklaces. There is nothing more suitable or than this beautiful blue Russian quartz, both because it is so inexpensive and effective and so becoming. A handsome belt clasp, that would make a very charming present to a girl leaving for school, was made with two large cabochon disks of lapis set in rims of silver gilt. The lapis showed tiny flecks of mica through it, a sign of its genuineness, and at the same time a mark of its inexpensiveness, for the flecked lapis is never very costly and rare, so says the New York "Herald."

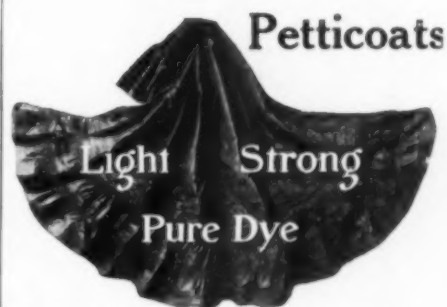
A string of graduated lapis beads having cut crystal disks between the blue balls is very smart for a young girl. The shade of blue is most becoming to one with good color and either blond hair or hair shading to golden-brown. These beads are not so easy to procure as smaller pieces of the stone, for lapis must match exactly if it is put together.

Blouse pins, collar fasteners and buttons are set with cabochon lapis, and sometimes it is possible to get the stone to match the color of the wearer's eyes, an artistic little fad of the azure-eyed girl. The larger pins and brooches come with rich yellow gold pins exquisitely carved in Oriental fashion, or with dull silver mountings that make them look like genuine antiques.

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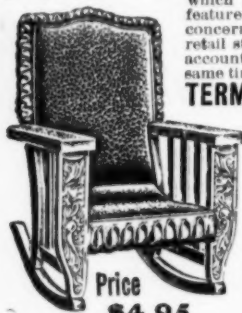
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THERE are more MCCALL PATTERNS sold in the United States than of any other make.

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Make None but Kindly Criticism of Friends.

NONE of us would deliberately injure another, but I am afraid that we all do from time to time by talking when it would be better to keep still. If we cannot say something nice about a friend we should be silent, but instead we go heedlessly on expressing opinions or telling facts that prejudice others, and thus we have done harm when none was intended.

We all need a little more charity in our composition, I think. With that the temptation to say critical or unkind things would be greatly lessened and we would make excuses where now we do not even think of them.

To make ourselves learn to do this is one of the important things in life, and a help toward accomplishing it is not only honestly to put ourselves in the other person's place when we are critically inclined, but also frankly to admit that we know nothing of the factors that governed the act.

This last, I think, is even more important than the first. With the best will in the world it is practically impossible to put ourselves in another's place unless one happens to be such a close friend that all the circumstances are known. Only then can we form an opinion that is worth the time of telling. But the fact that we know only the thing that was done and none of the causes therefore does not prevent us from laying down the law, and in our ignorance lies the capacity to do harm. If we could know what influenced the person to act as she did we might see that under the circumstances we might not even have done so well, and far from blaming, we would praise.

That is why I think a realization of ignorance will do much to bring toleration and suspend criticism.

It ought to be as easy to say nice things as unkind ones, but with many persons this does not seem to be the case. Yet it is true that the most critical are the most ignorant, for those who know anything of life, its complications, difficulties and trials are the most lenient and forgiving. A woman who has lived a secluded existence out of the stress of life is far more apt to be quite sure that she knows all about it and what should be done at all times than one who has lived in the thick of it and garnered knowledge. It is a woman who learns as she grows who becomes kindly, and criticism is not as often heard from her as justification.

She it is who is helpful to others and not antagonistic in superiority. If we cannot say kind things about another or cannot justify an act, at least we may keep silent about it. Even more, we may try to apply a kindly motive and not a disagreeable one. In that way certainly we shall not be harming another and we may be doing good.

Today

If you made mistakes yesterday, forget them. No strength was ever built on continued regret. Today is the result of yesterday, but it is more important to remember that tomorrow is the result of today. The result of the actions of today we can determine, but no amount of dwelling upon yesterday's regret will reshape today.

If we fell yesterday there is nothing to do today but to pick ourselves up, shake off the dust and start afresh. Rise above yesterday. It is hard work to hold up the head and live down a black yesterday, but the blacker the yesterday the greater need of rising above it, the higher the head must be held.

Yesterday has passed, let it rest in peace; don't keep dragging it out on parade. Do not waste energy on what cannot be undone. Let yesterday alone.

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The Art of Scolding

THERE is an art in scolding, but to practise it effectually we must keep our temper well in hand, and wait until our anger has cooled, to administer that word-castigation which often cuts more deeply than the lash of a whip. Scoldings lose their efficacy by being constantly repeated, but a few sharp words in season often act like a tonic and clear the atmosphere of the home. With children, above all, if we wish to be respected, we should never show temper or raise our voice. Our children are often our judges. "I will speak to you in an hour" acts far more powerfully than the most violent display of passion.

Good breeding is shown by gentleness and perfect self-control under any stress of circumstances. When the child has been spoken to and knows his punishment, he must be told to leave the room instead of being allowed to treat himself to a feast of tears and a storm of sobs, which pave the way, if the mother is weak, to a reconciliation which plays havoc with her authority more than anything else can possibly do.

I have said, and I maintain, that there should be no such thing as "scolding" between husband and wife. Matters, however serious, can be discussed dispassionately, always out of the children's hearing, for no woman should allow her children to become aware that there is any friction or disturbance between the parents.

Now as to the servants, we have to start from the fact that servants are human beings very much like ourselves. The social gulf is more fictitious in spirit than in fact, and we have to consider how we should like to be in their place, working a round of monotonous duties, like a squirrel in a cage, all day long. We must, therefore, endeavor to be just—it would be better to be kind. Never scold or nag at a servant, because it will only make matters worse. Talk in a straight, common-sense way—woman to woman—making it clear that as nothing unreasonable is asked, you mean to be obeyed. Let the "scolding" be methodically gone through, no point being omitted that you want impressed, but be brief, because it is far more telling. State facts clearly and concisely, and tell the maid to go and "think it over." If the servant is worth keeping, she will mend; if not, it is best to let her go.

Women would do well to remember that scolding will mark the face with unsightly lines no beauty doctor can eradicate; that to disturb the currents of life and mar its harmony is little short of a crime. Scolding is no good woman's province; it is an unpleasant medicine that should only be administered in small doses in cases of dire necessity.

Wise Sayings

He that cannot forgive others breaks the bridge over which he must pass himself; for everyone has need to be forgiven.—HERBERT.

In this world a man must be either anvil or hammer.—LONGFELLOW.

No man is born into the world whose work is not born with him.—LOWELL.

Take a rest; a field that has rested gives a beautiful crop.—OVID.

Give not thy tongue too great a liberty, lest it take thee prisoner. A word unspoken is like the sword in the scabbard, thin; if vented, thy sword is in another's hand.—QUARLES.

The plant which is often transplanted does not prosper.—SENECA.

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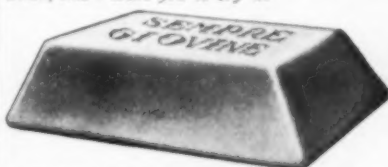
I can refer you to a great many ladies who are making independent livings under my instructions. Nearly all women have the desire to make money by their own exertions no matter what their station in life may be. The ability to earn, to have a little source of income that is their very own, gratifies their love of independence.

An easy, pleasant and most lucrative field of money-making is open to them by my wonderful offer. I have the gratitude of thousands of women in this country and abroad for not only helping them to a steady income, but for supplying them with the wonderful beautifier,

"SEMPRE GIOVINE"

(Pronounced Sempray Jovenay)

which beautifies the skin, eradicates wrinkles and makes women look years younger than they really are. It is a scientific preparation that is healthful, skin-nourishing and beneficial, and I want you to try it.



A Brick of this Wonderful Skin Beautifier at My Expense

A LARGE SAMPLE BRIQUETTE WILL BE SENT FREE

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Send fifty cents for large full-sized brick.

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If You Are Deaf—Read This

That "truth is stranger than fiction" is most forcibly illustrated in the case of Mr. Geo. P. Way, for many years the electrical engineer of the



Detroit Y. M. C. A., in the accidental discovery he made of a scientific principle, through the application of which his lost hearing was completely restored.

For 25 years Mr. Way was a deaf man, unable to hear his wife's voice across the table, unable to enjoy an active part in social life. For him, as for every deaf person, life was a gloomy, individual matter. He was so deaf he could scarcely hear the roar of his engines and dynamos. For ten years he carried an ear trumpet and had tried every device known; had almost constantly been under medical treatment in the vain effort to get back his hearing. Today he hears perfectly; yet when he removes two tiny devices from his ears, he is quite as badly off as before—he is again deaf. The story of his discovery, which restored his hearing, is remarkable.

As Mr. Way tells it, he was at his post in the dynamo room one day, and as the buzzing in his ears bothered him more than usual, he placed a curiously shaped tuft of waste in his right ear. Immediately—in the midst of the silence that is the misery of one shut off from the sounds of the busy world—there came a crashing sound, and Mr. Way bounded across the room terror-stricken. Unconsciously he pulled the tuft of waste from his ear. Instantly he returned to the silence that had enveloped him for years. The sound of the machinery

came to him as far away. Then he realized the truth: he had found a scientific principle which would give him back his hearing. For five years he experimented constantly to put his accidental discovery to practical use. He studied the construction of the human ear from every standpoint. At last complete success crowned his efforts. The Way Ear Drum was the result, and it restored his hearing. Others heard of the marvel, and he was overwhelmed with requests for the little devices.

Wealthy business men in Detroit, who had known Mr. Way for years, and the marvelous results which his invention had brought, gave him full financial backing, to extend the blessings which his wonderful Ear Drums bring to those who suffer from impaired hearing and deafness. Thousands have been sold in every part of the world, as one pair of the Drums in any locality produces many other sales. **Nine persons out of every ten who have used the Way Ear Drums have benefited by them.**

The Way Ear Drum is a thoroughly scientific device. It is of peculiar, sensitive material, shaped to exactly fit the opening to the inner ear. It is easily and quickly placed and removed; cannot collapse; is entirely unfelt and unseen; is very durable, and it **does bring back the hearing.** Don't judge the Way Ear Drum by any other ear device. It is distinctly different in principle. If you are deaf or "hard of hearing," if your hearing is becoming dull, if you have "noises in the head," write a plain letter telling your troubles to Mr. Way. He was deaf himself and knows. He will be honest and frank with you, and will tell you whether the Way Ear Drum will help you. It costs you nothing to find out. Write today—tomorrow never comes. Write personally to **Geo. P. Way, 1100 Majestic Building, Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.**

Did He Please Her?

The man who thought he had the knack of saying pleasant things calculated to warm the cockles of the oldest heart was revisiting the town in which he had spent a summer twenty years before, says the "Washington Star".

"I'm Miss M. I don't know that you recall me," said a coquettish, elderly spinster, approaching him in the post-office the day after his arrival.

The ready heart warmer turned with his most beaming smile and wrung her hand.

"Recall you," he echoed reproachfully, "as if one could help it, Miss M. Why, you are one of the landmarks of the town."

Points On Buying Meat

(Continued from page 226)

small steaks from the cross-rib piece, we use it for beef à la mode and pot roasting. The other parts I used for stews, and also when buying corn beef I select those cuts.

"If a person must have sirloin and at the same time wishes to be economical, then I would advise her to get that cut from the hip below the loin. It contains only a small knuckle bone and sells for much less than the prime ribs. It is juicy, well flavored and fairly tender, making good steaks, roasts and pot roasts.

"The chuck parts, while usually from one-half to one-third cheaper than the prime ribs, are equal to them in succulence and flavor, and some portions are equal to them in all respects, besides having more meat in proportion to the bone. Some of the best butchers prefer the best part of the chuck of a good animal to the finest sirloin and tenderloin. From poor or inferior animals the chuck steaks are not desirable.

"For a large family roast I would recommend the first cut of the loin. It is called the round bone sirloin and contains little tenderloin, but is excellent and economical. The butcher should take the bone out and tie the roast up handsomely. By no means should the bone be left with the butcher.

"For a small family roast, weighing from 5 to 10 pounds, I would suggest the small end of the loin. It has the same advantages that I have described in the first cut and should be treated in the same way."

When Not to Marry

DON'T marry to reform a man. He who would not reform before marriage is not likely to do so afterward. There is no more fallacious hope a girl can entertain than that of changing an unreformed rake into a good husband. Don't marry a man to whom "yes" has been said in a moment of mistaken sympathy or sentimental ecstasy. Sympathy is not love, neither is ecstasy; the latter, when carried to excess, is a form of hysteria, and both are poor foundations for matrimony. Don't marry a man who has only his love to recommend him; there are other qualities requisite in husbands quite as important as this. A head is wanted as well as a heart. Don't marry a man for a livelihood; there are better, safer and more honorable ways in which women can earn a living nowadays. Don't marry a man who threatens that, if refused, he will go straight to the bad. Threats are the outcome of a weak, unstable and unmanly nature. Don't marry a man because he is handsome and looks well in his clothes. Tailors' dummies do not make the best husbands. Don't marry a man to spite another man; curses like crows come home to roost. Don't marry a man because he is the first one who has asked you, and you are afraid if you refuse him you will be an "old maid." Occasionally old maids are to be found who are happier than some wives.

JIMMY—Is your aunt on your mother's or your father's side?

TOMMY—Sometimes on one and sometimes on the other. It depends on who is getting the best of it.

BOBBY—Mamma, am I a lad?

MAMMA—Yes, Bobby.

BOBBY—And is my new papa my step-father?

MAMMA—Yes.

BOBBY—Then I am his step-ladder?

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How to Spend Money

WE Americans have the reputation abroad of being the most hard-headed and practical people on the face of the earth. There are no better business men living than our captains of industry and our great financiers, who by their genius for combination, their wonderful grasp of affairs, their executive ability and marvelously successful pursuit of the almighty dollar stand unrivaled the world over. Even the rank and file of our people possess a natural aptitude for business, an eye for the main chance, as it were, that has helped mightily to give this country its unparalleled commercial success.

But, in spite of all our shrewdness, we are in some respects the most gullible of nations. The most of us are too busy thinking up schemes to make more money, or hustling for a living, to take pains to protect our interest in little things, and in the long run it is the little things that count, after all. Don't we see, nearly every time we step into a shop, smart business men and otherwise level-headed women cajoled into taking something they do not want, on the plea that it is "Just as good"?

Now, how much better business policy it is to insist on spending your own money in your own way. Be sure you are right, then go ahead, or, in other words, make up your mind just what you want to buy and be sure to get it. It is only proper that you should want to get the worth of your money, and if you don't get it, you are being cheated. But do you think for a moment that you will get the best end of the bargain if you take any old substitute offered you by a dealer instead of an article you have seen advertised?

Perhaps company drops in unexpectedly to supper and you want some extra delicacy to offer them, and you telephone or run around to the grocer's for some apple butter, or perhaps a can of preserved fruit of a certain brand famous for its purity that is advertised in this magazine, and the grocer says to you, "We have another brand that we can recommend. It costs a little less and is just exactly as good." And, possibly, if you have not given this evil of substitution much thought, or had your attention called to it, in any way, your are careless enough to take his guarantee instead of that of the advertiser.

Now, why does the dealer do this? Nine times out of ten, it is not that he is really convinced that the substitute is a superior article, but because he can make a larger profit on its sale. You would not accept money if you had the least suspicion of its genuineness. Then why accept counterfeit goods?

The legal tender of this country is made by the United States Government, and you have implicit confidence in its ability to preserve its greenbacks at their face value. In the same way first-class goods are made by manufacturers who are willing to stake their reputation on the quality of the material offered to you. Counterfeit goods are never advertised. The reason for it is, they will not bear the close scrutiny to which genuine advertised goods are subjected. Counterfeit money pays more profit to the counterfeiter. Counterfeit goods are offered to you for the same reason.

Do not let any dealer insult your intelligence by offering you a substitute when you ask for an article you have seen advertised in this magazine. When you have decided that you want an article, insist on getting it.

Substitutes are not advertised, but depend for their business on the ability of the dealer to sell you something claimed to be "just as good" when you ask for the genuine, because he makes more profit on the imitation. Why accept substitutes when you can get the genuine by insisting?



Use this Range 30 Days FREE

It's my Imperial Steel Range with 40 per cent. more **exclusive** features than are on any other range. For instance: the **ODOR HOOD**, which carries all the odor out of the house and concentrates the heat just where it belongs. Another **exclusive** feature is the **STONE OVEN BOTTOM**, which absorbs and stores the heat—which would otherwise go to waste—and keeps the oven at an even temperature. Still another **exclusive** feature is the **ASH SIFTER**, which enables you to sift the ashes right in the range, and does away with the disagreeable dirt and dust. The **OVEN THERMOMETER** measures heat as a clock measures time and shows you when the oven is at the proper degree for baking and roasts. That you may appreciate the **exclusive** features of the **IMPERIAL**, I will send you one on **30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL**. Freight Pre-



paid, and if you don't say it's the handsomest looking, best cooking and baker of any Range you ever saw, send it right back; you don't have to keep it. If you want to keep it, I will sell it to you on **EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS**. My Catalogue tells you all about the **exclusive** features: how the **IMPERIALS** are made and why they do your cooking in half the time and save half the fuel of other ranges. Write for separate Catalogue of Steel Ranges, or Base Burners and Heaters.

H. F. TINNEMAN, Owner, Imperial Steel Range Co., 63 State St., Cleveland, Ohio

Larkin Factory-to-Family Dealing

SAVES MONEY AND GIVES YOU

A Set of Furs Without Cost



In dealing direct with the Larkin Factories, you save all cost that adds no value. The power of each dollar is doubled—you obtain \$20.00 worth of goods for \$10.00. The profits of several middlemen go to you in the form of a valuable Premium. That is why you can obtain a handsome \$10.00 fur scarf or muff by purchasing \$10.00 worth of *Larkin Laundry and fine Toilet Soaps, Toilet and Pharmacal Preparations, Coffee, Teas, Spices, Extracts, Baking Powders, etc.*

The Larkin Idea is a practical, co-operative plan that reduces the living expenses of several million people annually. It can likewise save your family \$10.00 every few weeks.



Larkin Quality the Standard of Excellence

Any Larkin customer in your locality will testify to the excellence of all Larkin Products and Premiums. Many Larkin Premiums, such as 1847 Rogers Bros.' Silverware, Seth Thomas Clocks and Watches, Jewett Stoves and Ranges, and John Bromley & Sons' Rugs are merchandise of national repute.



No Money in Advance

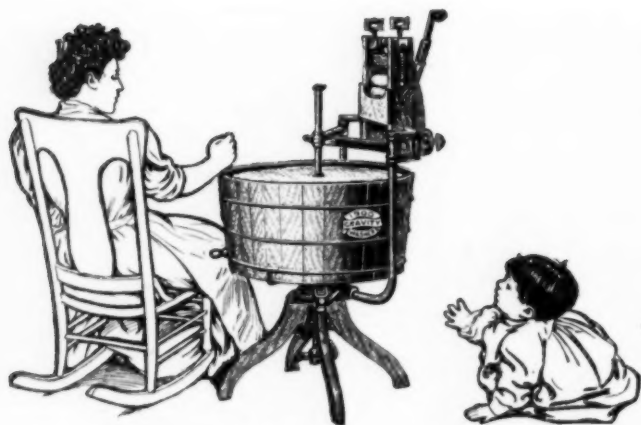
Any responsible person may have \$10.00 worth of Larkin Products and a \$10.00 Premium on free trial. Payment of \$10.00 is made if customer is satisfied. Otherwise goods are removed at our expense.

Mail coupon today. Learn how to save money, clothe yourself and furnish the home without cost.

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BUFFALO, N. Y.

Established, 1875.

FILL IN—CUT HERE—MAIL TODAY
ARKIN CO.: Please mail Product and Premium List No. 20, and explain how the Larkin Idea saves money.
Name _____ Street _____ P. O. _____ State _____ Gen. Pub. 57



Easy Washing in 6 Minutes

HERE is a washer that washes a tubful of dirty clothes clean in six minutes. All you do is sit beside the washer and help it with gentle pushes and pulls that take hardly any effort at all.

The little patent links under the tub do most of the real work of the washing.

They keep the tub swinging back and forth and up and down with a "tip-turning"—or "oscillating" motion which sends the hot, soapy water in the tub swirling over, and under, and round the clothes until all the dirt is washed out.

Your clothes are held still—so they can't possibly be injured.

There is nothing to pull and haul your clothes about—nothing to beat nor pound them—nothing to wear nor tear them.

You can wash faces in a 1900 Gravity Washer and never injure a mesh.

And you can wash quilts and rugs and carpets without tiring yourself.

The 1900 Gravity Washer washes so quickly—so easily—and so thoroughly that any ordinary wash will be on the line early wash-day morning.

And you won't be "all beat out" when the washing is finished. For there isn't enough work to tire even a very delicate woman.

You won't be "steam soaked." For the steam is kept in the washer to help wash the clothes clean. Thus your health is protected. You are kept from exposure.

Of course, the savings effected by a 1900 Gravity Washer—savings of time and strength and wear on clothes—are worth a lot to you.

And the 1900 Gravity Washer is the only washer that effects such savings, because these savings are all due to the working parts of the washer, which make it wash quickly and easily, while the clothes are held still.

The working parts of the 1900 Gravity Washer cannot be imitated, because they are patented. I have sold thousands and thousands of my washers during the past few years.

Thousands and thousands of pleased women users can tell you how my washers save.

But I don't ask you to take even the testimony of actual users of my washers.

I say "Prove a 1900 Gravity Washer for yourself and—at my expense."

I will send a washer to any responsible party and prepay the freight.

I will ship you a washer promptly so you can have it at once. You don't have to send me a cent in advance.

All you do is take the washer and use it a month.

Do four weeks' washings with it.

And if you don't find the 1900 Gravity Washer all I claim—if it doesn't save exactly as I say—if it doesn't wash quicker, and easier, and better, and more economically than you have ever washed before—don't keep the washer.

Just tell me you don't want it, and that will settle the matter.

The test *shan't* cost you a penny.

Your month's use of the washer is—**FREE**.

If you want to keep my washer—if you are pleased and satisfied—if you see where the washer will save time and strength and clothes—and, in that way save money enough to pay for itself in a few months—why, I will let you **Pay for the Washer as It Saves for You.**

Pay by the week—or the month—please yourself.

This way you really **Let the Washer Pay for Itself Out of What It Saves.**

Send today for my New Illustrated Washer Book. It is **FREE**.

Your name and address on a post card mailed at once brings the Book by return mail, postpaid.

Write now. Find out all there is to know about the only washer that saves your time, strength and clothes—protects your health and your pocketbook—and Pays for Itself by Its Saving.

Write to me. Address R. F. Birber, Manager

1900 Washer Co., 732 Henry St., Binghamton, N. Y.
Or—if you live in Canada, write to "The Canadian 1900 Washer Co.," 355 Yonge St., Toronto, Ontario.

American Ostrich Farms

THE recent establishing of the Los Angeles Ostrich Farm within the city limits of Los Angeles gives California four ostrich enterprises—the others being at San Diego, South Pasadena and San José.

The South African farms do not manufacture and retail their product, but in California, says "Sunset," the feathers are grown, manufactured and retailed by the same concern.

The initiative in the ostrich industry was taken about thirty years ago by Dr. Sketchley, who established a farm at Anaheim. Later on other men imported birds and assisted in establishing the business. The greatest development of the business has been in Arizona, where there are at present over 2,000 birds. Their product of feathers has been sold principally to New York manufacturers.

There is a tendency on the part of the ostrich feather growers to combine their efforts in building up the industry and in this way give to the Southwest a distinct industry characteristic of its climate and sunshine. At the present time fully \$12,000,000 worth of ostrich feather goods are sold annually in the United States, and of this amount California has sold approximately \$200,000, which proves that there is ample field for the California producers to enlarge their business.

THERE are more McCALL PATTERNS sold in the United States than of any other make.

Helps the Farmers' Wives

ONE of the best ways for a farmer's wife to earn her own money is through a neighborhood exchange," said Mrs. H. A. Tanner, wife of a farmer in Ulster County, N. Y., in an article in the "New York Sun." "Our neighborhood exchange has been running for something like six years now, and I'm sure every woman in the neighborhood has been benefited by it.

"Unlike the woman's exchanges in cities, we have no membership fee to pay. When any article left at the exchange is sold, 10 per cent. of the price paid goes to the woman who has charge of the business.

"So far as I know our exchange is the only one of its kind in existence. It wasn't invented or discovered, it just grew.

"The old woman who has charge of it and who did as much as anybody else toward developing the idea, was the wife of a well-to-do farmer in her young days. Her husband died, her son went out West and was never heard from, and her daughter finally died of consumption brought on, so the neighbors say, by sitting up nights in an unheated room sewing.

"Seven years ago, when we moved down to Ulster County, this old woman was going around washing, scrubbing, working on the farm, doing anything and everything to keep from being sent to the county farm. I had worked in a millinery store before I married, and one day when that old woman was doing a little scrubbing for me, she saw me trim a hat for my eldest daughter.

"My land, Mrs. Tanner," she exclaimed. "You had order trim hats all the time."

"What would I do with them?" I asked. "I have only myself and my two daughters to wear them."

"Give them to me to sell," she replied.

"That was the beginning. I had two other untrimmed hats in the house. Our farm wasn't paid for, and the idea of making a little money outside my butter and eggs spurred me on to try.

"That night when the time came for the old woman to go home, I turned over to her the three hats, all trimmed. The next day she brought me back the money for them all, with the assurance that she could sell a dozen.

"On those three hats my profit for trimming was \$1.80. The woman's commission for selling them was just 50 cents. I trimmed and sold twenty-eight hats that season.

"The second spring, when my first installment of hats were trimmed, the old woman was taken with an attack of rheumatism, but she insisted on my turning the hats over to her to sell to the people who she was sure would come to see her. That was the beginning of our neighborhood exchange.

"From selling my hats, she induced other women to give her first one thing and then another, until she had quite a collection of articles—everything, in fact, that could be made at home, from a pumpkin pie to a rag carpet.

"Her little place has become so well known that for miles around, whenever a woman wants to buy or sell anything, she goes to Mrs. Green's. What the store and post office at the village are to the farmers, Mrs. Green's is to the farmers' wives.

"One farmer's wife has made a good amount each year by raising fancy vegetables and selling them through the exchange. Mrs. Green says that fresh vegetables are more in demand than almost anything else she can get.

"Another woman has made a good amount on her Christmas cake. Several women do sewing, Mrs. Green either selling their work or getting them orders. I couldn't tell you the variety of things the women who depend on the exchange do.

HELP WANTED

Any lady or girl can easily earn in her spare time anything she wants for the home or herself by selling Red Cross Flavoring Extracts. They sell for only 10c, and sell fast because every family use extracts. We sell them on a guarantee; money back if not satisfactory.

By selling only two dozen you can earn this lovely Isabella American Marten Double Scarf, 72 in. long, with 6 10-inch large fluffy Marten Tails at ends, ornamented with 2 heads and girdle with 2 10-inch Marten Tails; fastened by handsome chain—the largest, finest and richest fur scarf ever given for so little work.

NO MONEY REQUIRED

Your credit is good with us. We trust you. We send you the Flavoring Extracts, you sell them, send us the money and we send you your premium. Simple, isn't it?

JUST SEND YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS

and mention nearest Express Office you want goods sent. We will at once send to you by express two dozen Assorted Red Cross Flavoring Extracts, with full instructions how to make

quick sales, so that you can start right in. If you can't sell them we will take them back, but there is no "can't" about it—you can. We will also send our big 150-Page Premium Book showing other things you can earn in your spare time—Furniture, Stoves, Chinaware, Clocks, Silverware, Ladies' Wearing Apparel—in fact, anything you want. Why not try it; we take all the risk. So write today, giving P. O. address and name of Express Office.

PETERSON & CO., Dept. C12, 95 Kinzie St., Chicago, Ill.

Year after year you have seen our advertisements. No one who answered them was ever disappointed.



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This celebrated
Beckmann Pi-
ano, price

\$175.00

Terms: \$15
cash with order,
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til paid. Send
\$15 today and
we will ship this
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Your choice of quarter-
sawn oak, figured mahogony or figured walnut
woods.

We will Ship a Beckmann Piano to Your Home on FREE TRIAL no matter where you live. A world-famous piano in every home on easy monthly payments without the dealer's profits.

Don't make a move in piano buying until you have read and analyzed this great offer and received a copy of our handsome free piano catalogue.

The excessive profits paid to piano dealers are an unjust taxation on the buying public and we have formulated a plan of selling the celebrated BECKMANN pianos at such a low price and on such easy terms that the piano situation in this country will be relieved and simplified to a vast degree. The beautiful tone qualities of the BECKMANN have of course given it unrivalled standing in musical circles everywhere and in order to demonstrate and convince you of the vast superiority of the celebrated BECKMANN, we will ship you one of these pianos on free trial.

THE PRICE OF THE BECKMANN HERE ILLUSTRATED IS \$175.00 and the terms \$15.00 cash with the order and \$8.00 monthly. Our price of \$175.00 bears no middleman's profit and the piano comes to you at the

exact cost of manufacture with but our one small percentage of profit added. The piano here illustrated and which we offer for \$175.00 would cost you \$275.00 or more if sold to you by any dealer in America and we absolutely guarantee to save you at least \$100.00 on this piano. To convince you of this fact we will ship the instrument to you on receipt of the required first payment of \$15.00 and if you do not find it by all odds the most beautiful and richest appearing piano you have ever heard or seen, or if after using it for 30 days you are for any reason dissatisfied, simply ship it back to us at our expense and we will refund your first payment of \$15.00, together with all transportation charges which you have paid. This will end the transaction without the cost of a penny to you. If on the other hand after using it for 30 full days and comparing it with any other pianos which may be offered to you, you like it and our claims have been justified in every detail, if it is all and more than we have led you to believe and expect, if it charms you in tone, appearance, finish, workmanship and durability, if it satisfies you more than any piano at twice its price, then keep it and send us the sum of \$8.00 per month until you have paid the total of \$175.00.

SEND FOR OUR FREE PIANO CATALOGUE TODAY.

Our latest piano catalogue illustrates three other styles of BECKMANN pianos as well as our LIVERHOFF piano which sells for \$145.00. If the style of the piano here illustrated is not exactly what you desire, or if you wish to learn more about the BECKMANN pianos, be sure and write for this free catalogue today. Simply drop us a postal saying, "Send me your free piano catalogue," and it will be sent to you at once. On the other hand you may order the piano here illustrated without assuming any obligation to keep it unless it is more than satisfactory in every respect. Remember our catalogue is free and we want every reader of this paper to have it in their possession. Do not under any circumstances make a move in piano buying until you have at least received a copy of our handsome free piano catalogue.

Spiegel, May, Stern & Co

764 SO. SANGAMON ST., CHICAGO, ILL. our free catalogue of furniture, carpets and household goods. Send for our free catalogue of stoves and ranges. Send for our free catalogue of Columbia Graphophones and talking machines.

THE SPIEGEL, MAY, STERN COMPANY, which is the house making this free trial offer is the greatest institution of its kind in the world, and stands ready at any moment to guarantee the truth of every assertion it makes. We are the originators of the National Open Account Credit Plan and the house that has furnished homes in every section of this great country. Our combined capital is \$7,000,000 and we sell to the American people in every community on the very plan now proposed to you. We refer you to any bank or business house in the city of Chicago or in any of the 25 cities where our retail stores are located.

Send for our free catalogue of furniture, carpets and household goods. Send for our free catalogue of stoves and ranges. Send for our free catalogue of Columbia Graphophones and talking machines.

"One woman made \$300 last year by rag carpets and rugs. Most of the orders came from the summer people who saw her work in Mrs. Green's little front room, but more than you would think were bought by the farmers themselves.

"She makes her own dyes, and all the colors in her rugs and carpets are warranted neither to fade nor to run. That is a great point for home weaving, now that so many people have given up making the old-fashioned dyes and use only the bought ones to save trouble. Her colors are all in the soft tones—browns and blues and greens. Sometimes she mixes them all together into a pattern that makes you think of autumn leaves.

"Besides selling our work, Mrs. Green can always put her hand on just the right person when a woman needs to be helped out in the house, or the farmer wants an extra hand on the farm. In that way the exchange has proved of such assistance, that during the past summer several of the farmers clubbed together with some of the summer residents and paid for a telephone for Mrs. Green.

"Then there is another side to look at. If it wasn't for that exchange Mrs. Green would be on the county. She is too old now to earn a living by hard drudgery, the only sort of work she knew how to do, so we would either have had to send her to the poor farm or take care of her by subscription. Instead of such a life of dependence, she is able to keep herself in comfort.

"Of course, I think other neighborhoods in the country as far away from a town as we are could be much improved by having such an exchange. There are always such women as Mrs. Green to be provided for.

"We often trade work. There is one woman who makes delicious bread and is fond of doing it, but she doesn't care to sew. I do half of that woman's sewing and trim all her hats, and she makes my bread. As the trade was made through Mrs. Green we pay her 5 per cent., I in sewing, the other woman in baking.

"While the work began with the sale of those three hats, every year it has increased and broadened, until now it takes in about everything that can be made by a farmer's women folks."

If you Live in Canada

you can now order McCall Patterns from The McCall Company, 63 Albert Street, Toronto. All orders filled same day received. No extra charge for postage.

"JAMES, my son, take this letter to the post-office, and pay the postage on it."

The boy James returned highly elated and said:

"Father, I see'd a lot of men putting letters in a little place, and when no one was looking I slipped in yours for nothing."

CLASS PINS AND BADGES

For Society or Lodge—College or School

Factory to you. Made to order in any style or material. Read this offer. Either of the two styles here illustrated, enameled in one or two colors and showing any letters or numerals, but not more than shown in illustration.

Silver Plate \$1.00 doz.
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FREE our new and handsomely illustrated catalogue—shows new styles in gold and silver. Satisfaction guaranteed. Celluloid Buttons and Ribbon Badges at right prices. Good designs and unlimited free.

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The Sled that Steers

With 1907-8 Improvements. The swiftest, safest, strongest sled ever invented. The fastest sled for boys. The only sled girls can properly control. Steering without dragging the feet lets it go full speed—saves its cost in shoes the first season—prevents wet feet, colds and doctor's bills. Made of second growth white ash and steel—built to last.

MODEL SLED FREE.

Write for cardboard model showing just how it works; sent free with colored Christmas booklet, and prices.

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The Perfection Extension Shoe for persons with one short limb. Best and cheapest. Made on approval. Write or call.

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Real Mince Pie

Why is Heinz
Mince Meat so
good?

The care and cleanliness exercised in its making, the painstaking choice and planning of materials, the Heinz skill in creating and maintaining uniform perfection of flavor—these tell the answer.

The markets of the world contribute their best for



The Heinz
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HEINZ Mince Meat

—the choicest beef; rich, white suet; faultless apples; plump Grecian currants; the finest Valencia confection raisins, each one carefully cleansed and seeded; the best imported candied citron, orange and lemon peel and the purest spices.

These are prepared with minute exactness and the finished product, juicy and luscious, is sealed in Heinz Improved Tins, also in crocks and glass jars.

If you wish to make sure of having a real mince pie, try one baking with Heinz Mince Meat. Sold by all grocers.



are put up without coloring matter or preservatives

Let us send you our booklet, telling about all of Heinz good things and how we make them.

H. J. HEINZ COMPANY
New York Pittsburgh Chicago London

We Will Answer Any Question

About Dress, Fashion, the Hair, Household, etc., etc., you ask us, if the following instructions are carefully followed:

- 1.—Write with pen (not pencil) on separate sheet of paper, and on one side of paper only.
- 2.—Send to cents in stamps if you want an answer by mail in a SEALED envelope.
- 3.—Do not expect us to answer questions in this column except those of general interest.
- 4.—Do not expect us to answer any question by mail unless you send to cents in stamps to cover expense.
- 5.—Write your name and address plainly if you want an answer by mail.

When writing us please remember that *MCCALL'S MAGAZINE* is sent to the printer quite some time before it is issued, and that we receive many hundreds of letters to be answered. Do not be disappointed if you do not see your question answered in these columns. If it is not answered rest assured it was not of general interest. The best way to get an immediate reply is to enclose to cents. Every question is answered by an expert.

The McCall Company, New York City.

COUNTRY GIRL.—Excessive flushing of the face is a very difficult thing to cure. Try rubbing the following lotion on the complexion two or three times a day and at night on retiring: Oxide of zinc, two drams; glycerine, four drams; rose water, two ounces. You must be sure to sleep with your window open, as thorough ventilation is an important part of the treatment.

MRS. F. H. A.—Hot water and soap will generally remove grease spots, but if they are of long standing, naphtha can be used with good effect. But be very careful not to use it near an artificial light or the fire, as it is very inflammable.

BUD AND BLOSSOM.—1. Nothing but a dye will turn brown hair black. Why do you want it black, anyway? Brown hair is very pretty and undoubtedly suits your complexion much better than black. 2. Sash curtains are not usually put up in the kitchen, as they catch the dust, and, in an atmosphere of constant cooking, become quickly soiled. 3. An excellent exercise to straighten round shoulders, very good for girls or women who have to sit a good deal, is performed by placing a thin stick or wand across the back and letting it run out through the bent elbows. The arms are bent so that the hands rest on the chest. Keep the arms and shoulders pressed back and down, and walk about the room in this way for five or ten minutes.

C. L.—1. A girl of your complexion, with blue eyes, light-brown hair and good color in her cheeks, can wear almost any shade becomingly, but perhaps will look prettiest in pale blue or white. 2. A girl of seventeen should wear her hair in a braid. A "grown-up" coiffure is not usually adopted until eighteen or nineteen.

WESTERN GIRL.—1. Mourning is usually worn for a sister or brother from one to two years. 2. It is not necessary to wear a veil over the face. 3. Dances are not attended by people in mourning. 4. A good toilet powder will not injure the complexion in the least; on the contrary, it tends to improve it. 5. Rub your neck every day with a slice of lemon and the brown will disappear, if you have patience.

T. H. W.—I should advise you to let your eyebrows and lashes alone, even if they are too light. But if you insist on improving on nature, don't use a dye, but touch them lightly with an eyebrow pencil, which you can get from any druggist who deals in toilet articles or theatrical make-up.

M. A. C.—I think it is very foolish to allow mere obstinacy to part two good friends. By all means be the first to speak to him.

V. R. M. E.—A Grecian nose is a nose of the classical, straight shape, like those seen in the old Greek statues, copies of which are in many of our museums.

MRS. D. M. S., Iowa.—An excellent cold cream for massaging the face can be made according to the following formula: Spermaceti, 1 ounce avoirdupois, 400 grains; white wax, 1 ounce avoirdupois, 370 grains; expressed oil of almonds, 9 fluid ounces; stronger rose-water, 3 fluid ounces; sodium borate in fine powder, 33 grains. The spermaceti and wax should be shaved very fine and melted at moderate heat. The oil of almonds is added and the mixture poured into a warm, shallow wedgewood mortar. The sodium borate is dissolved in the rose-water and is then added without stirring. Then the whole should be stirred rapidly and continuously until the mixture is creamy.

CRIMSON RAMBLER.—I certainly never heard of any operation by which a wide foot could be made narrow. And if such a thing is ever done it must be extremely dangerous and apt to make a person lame for life.

GIPSY.—1. The best way to thicken the eyebrows is to rub a little vaseline on them every night. This is a slow method, but if persevered in, is sure to do good. 2. The eyebrows can be darkened with an eyebrow pencil, but this must be very carefully used or it is apt to give the face a fast, made-up appearance.

T. M., California.—A married woman signs her name Mary Smith, or whatever the husband's last name may be. If the letter is to a stranger who does not know how to address her, she signs herself in the same way but puts beneath it (Mrs. J. H. Smith). 2. A boy who has a middle name can either sign himself John C. Smith, or John Charles Smith, as he prefers. 3. Both drawn work, embroidery and lace work are used for table centers.

MAE R.—If your hair is too oily, wash it regularly every two weeks, using for the purpose the extract of green soap, which you can buy at any druggist's. Be careful to rinse the hair thoroughly. Then apply, every other night, the following lotion, and the extreme oiliness of which you complain will disappear after a time: Witch-hazel, two ounces; alcohol, two ounces; distilled water, one ounce; resorcin, forty grains. Rub this well into the scalp.

ADELE.—Usually the most becoming coiffure to a small, thin face is to arrange the front hair in a soft pompadour and do the back hair in a soft twist on top of the head. 2. Pink, dark blue, golden brown, white and certain shades of red should be becoming to a girl of your coloring. 3. Black is more fashionable for older women than it is for girls of nineteen. With a black costume, unless one is in mourning, either a black or bright red hat should be worn.

D. H.—Naphtha will clean undressed kid gloves. Pour a little in a bowl and rub the gloves together in it until they are thoroughly clean. Then hang outdoors to dry. Never use naphtha near a fire or light, as this is very dangerous.

GRAY EYES.—1. Cheese and olives are taken in the fingers and eaten. 2. Drink cocoa, etc., from the cup after having sipped a little of it from the spoon to see if it is not too hot. 3. First wish the bride joy or happiness and then congratulate the groom.

JESSIE.—Rub the scars left by the pimples in a little warm olive oil each night and they will soon disappear.

MRS. M. P.—1. Bay rum rubbed on the face acts as a tonic and is good for the skin, but it should not be used every day. Two or three times a week is sufficient. It will not cause hair to grow on the face. 2. All physical improvement that is permanent is rather slow. It is impossible to tell just how long it will take, with daily exercise, to straighten round shoulders, as a great deal depends upon the individual. You should, however, begin to see some improvement in a month. 3. Your face is not too long but seems, from your description, to be well proportioned.

KANSAS SUNFLOWER.—Read answer to "Country Girl" in this column.

L. H. K.—All bleaches injure the hair, making it very dry and lifeless and in time causing it to fall out. Their use can always be detected, too, as they give the hair an artificial look that is very unnatural.

ALICE MAY.—Rub your hands with a slice of lemon every time you wash them, and put on lemon juice and glycerine, one-third of the former to two-thirds of the latter, every night, and they will soon be whiter. 2. Rubbing a little kerosene into the roots of the hair every day is said to often cause it to grow when everything else has failed. 4. Japanese kimonos, no matter of what material they are made, are intended simply for a lounging or bath wrap, and should only be worn in the privacy of one's own room.

MAISIE R.—A delicious wedding cake can be made at home by the following recipe: Rub to a cream a pound of butter and one of sugar, and stir into the soft mixture the well-beaten yolks of a dozen fresh eggs. After these are thoroughly incorporated beat very hard with a wooden spoon for several minutes, then whip in a tablespoonful of ground cinnamon and a teaspoonful each of powdered allspice and nutmeg. Now whip in the stiffened whites of the eggs alternately with one pound of sifted flour, then stir in a wineglassful of brandy. Have ready a pound of seeded and chopped raisins, a pound of cleaned currants and half a pound of citron, cut very small. Mix the fruit, dredge it thoroughly with flour, and stir it lightly into the cake. Turn into two tins, lined with greased paper, and bake in a steady oven. To cook properly, two hours will be required. Cover the cakes for the first half hour with brown paper.

MAY E.—Rub a little vaseline on your finger-nails every day and they will not be so brittle.

M. A. J.—The preparation of half an ounce of pulverized borax, one ounce of strained lemon juice and one pint of rose-water, to which you refer, is perfectly harmless and will whiten the skin and remove freckles.

Fresh, Dainty Dresses

IN the closets of every home—of your home, too—are possibilities of fresh, bright, dainty garments to be had without spending a single penny for new goods. Diamond Dyes make these possibilities into realities—so easily, so quickly, so simply, and so economically that it is extravagant not to see what you can do with them.

"Making over" a last season's garment has all the interest, all the novelty and charm of getting something brand new,—when Diamond Dyes are used. All that old and too familiar look, that discouraging atmosphere of "last year'sness" that usually hangs about an old garment to dishearten you after all your trimming and altering,—all this is abolished by Diamond Dyes. Making ready for the coming season is twice as much pleasure,—and dress-money goes twice as far,—in homes where Diamond Dyes are used.



There are last year's dresses that you dislike to wear just because they are last year's—simply because you know it and know your friends know it. You feel that you ought to wear them, but you won't because they seem so old to you—so devoid of novelty. There are other garments soiled or faded. There are ribbons and trimmings and materials that you could make up into something pretty if they only looked bright and fresh.

Diamond Dyes will work like magic on them all. You not only get bright, attractive colors, but you get all the air of newness that gives zest to dressmaking.

And it is all so quickly done. Your work is finished—your goods ready to use—the same day you begin. You can't really know Diamond Dyes until you have used them. Make up your mind now—while newness and freshness are the order of the season—that you will see what Diamond Dyes will do for you.

Read what this delighted user of Diamond Dyes says: "I want to tell you what a comforting experience I have just had with Diamond Dyes, and how well it turned out. I had to have a new party dress and I just couldn't think how to manage it. I read in your Diamond Dye Annual some of the astonishing things that Diamond Dyes will do, and I tried them on my last season's dress, which I had given up as being too soiled and spotted. It was cream-colored and I have dyed it a beautiful light blue, and the trimmings to match. I am crazy now to get out some more old gowns and try some of the other things told about in your Diamond Dye Annual."—Mrs. B. A. Wilbur, Morningside Heights, N. Y. City.

Important Facts About Goods to be Dyed:—The most important thing in connection with dyeing is to be sure you get the real Diamond Dyes. Another very important thing is to be sure that you get the kind of Diamond Dyes that is adapted to the article you intend to dye.

Beware of substitutes for Diamond Dyes. There are many of them. These substitutes will appeal to you with such false claims as "A New Discovery" or "An Improvement on the Old Kind." The "New Discovery" or the "Improvement" is then put forward as "One Dye for All Material," Wool, Silk, or Cotton. We want you to know that when any one makes such a claim he is trying to sell you an imitation of our Dye for Cotton, Linen or Mixed Goods. Mixed Goods are most frequently Wool and Cotton combined. If our Diamond Dyes for Cotton, Linen, or Mixed Goods will color these materials when they are together, it is self-evident that they will color them separately.

We make a Special Dye for Wool or Silk because Cotton

or Linen (vegetable material) or Mixed Goods (in which vegetable material generally predominates) are hard fibres and take up a dye slowly; while Wool or Silk (animal material) are soft fibres and take up a dye quickly. In making a dye to color Cotton or Linen (vegetable material) or Mixed Goods (in which vegetable material generally predominates) a concession must always be made to the vegetable material. No dye that will color Cotton or Linen (vegetable material) will give the same rich shade on Wool or Silk (animal material) that is obtained by the use of our Special Wool Dye.

Diamond Dyes are anxious for your success the first time you use them. This means your addition to the vast number of women who are regular users of Diamond Dyes. When dyeing Cotton, Linen, or Mixed Goods, or when you are in doubt about the material, be sure to ask for Diamond Dyes FOR COTTON. If you are dyeing Wool or Silk ask for Diamond Dyes FOR WOOL.

FREE SAMPLES OF DYED CLOTH. Send us your name and address (be sure to mention your dealer's name and tell us whether he sells Diamond Dyes) and we will send you a COPY of the famous DIAMOND DYE ANNUAL, a COPY of the DIRECTION BOOK, and 36 SAMPLES OF DYED CLOTH, all FREE.

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We will send ANY OFFER ON THIS PAGE, CHARGES PREPAID by us, to any part of the United States, SAFE DELIVERY GUARANTEED, to any person sending us 2 yearly subscriptions for McCALL'S MAGAZINE at 50 cents each. If the article you receive is not satisfactory and exactly as described, return it and we will return your dollar. Tell every subscriber she gets one McCall Pattern Free.



Offer 54—Irish Point Lace Effect Centerpiece, 18 inches square, and three Doilies. Free for getting only 2 subscriptions at 50 cents each.

Offer 51—Handsome Bureau Cover, 54 inches long, 17 inches wide. Irish point lace effect with embroidered edge. Free for getting only 2 subscriptions at 50 cents each.

Offer 161—Pure Irish Linen Stamped Bureau Cover. Stamped ready to be embroidered; also Tray Cloth and two Doilies stamped on the same linen to match. Size of bureau cover, 18 by 44 inches. 1,170 square inches altogether, of pure Irish linen. Free for getting only 2 subscriptions at 50 cents each.

Offer 4—One fine quality Hair Brush, best bristles, beautifully polished handle and back. Made by the best manufacturer of hair brushes in America. Free for getting only 2 subscriptions at 50 cents each.



Offer 122—Exceptionally pretty Gold Brooch, warranted 14-karat pure gold filled and guaranteed for 3 years. Lovers' knot like picture, with real opal or ruby center; for 2 subscribers.

Offer 389—Magnificent Centerpiece, square or round, 2 feet 6 inches across, in Irish point lace effect. Answers an entire cover for a small table or centerpiece for a large table. Free for getting only 2 subscriptions at 50 cents each.

Offer 413—Quarter dozen Beautiful White Table Napkins, each 18 inches square; every thread guaranteed pure linen; damask pattern. Free for getting only 2 subscriptions at 50 cents each.

Offer 160½—Quarter dozen Pure Linen Ladies' Handkerchiefs, full size, with neat hemstitched border. Free for getting only 2 subscriptions at 50 cents each.

Offer 9—Half dozen Silver Napkin Rings, in the new narrow shape; newly engraved. Free for getting only 2 subscriptions at 50 cents each.

Offer 248—Silver Nut Cracker and 6 Silver Picks, very useful and ornamental. Free for getting only 2 subscriptions at 50 cents each.

Offer 313—Child's 3-Piece Set (Rogers), consisting of Knife, Fork and Spoon. Free for getting only 2 subscriptions at 50 cents each.

Offer 359—Whisk Broom, 8½ inches long, fine quality straw, black ebonized handle with sterling silver ornament. Free for getting only 2 subscriptions at 50 cents each.

Offer 275—Solid Sterling Silver Thimble, handsomely engraved, any size you wish, for 2 subscribers.

Offer 120—Two Sterling Silver (one Gold Filled if desired) Hat Pins, different designs. 2 subscribers.

Offer 71—Ladies' or Misses' Comb Set, consisting of one back comb and 2 side combs, in tortoise-shell finish; warranted unbreakable. These 3 combs, all full size, sent free for getting only 2 subscriptions at 50 cents each.



Offer 275

ANY OF THESE RINGS GIVEN FREE FOR GETTING 2 SUBSCRIBERS

RING MEASURE

1
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Offer 21

Offer 21—Ladies' or Misses' 14-karat Gold Filled Ring, Tiffany setting, set with ruby, turquoise, pearl, emerald or imitation diamond.

Offer 19—Ladies' 14-karat Gold Filled Ring; smooth, flat, broad; very heavy; well polished.

Offer 174—Ladies' Dainty Three-Stone Gypsy Ring, 14-karat gold filled; choice of 2 white and 1 red stone, 2 white and 1 blue, 2 white and 1 green, or 1 red, 1 white and 1 blue.

We warrant each Ring sent out to be 14-karat filled with pure gold.



Offer 19



Offer 174



Offer 20

Offer 20—Ladies' or Misses' 14-karat Gold Filled Ring, set with sparkling, genuine opal.

Offer 18—Ladies' 14-karat Gold Filled Band Wedding Ring, half round, very heavy and well made.

Offer 175 is a very Dainty Ring. Choice of Turquoise, Opal or Ruby, inlaid on each side with very fine quality of half pearl.



Offer 18



Offer 175

Offer 16—For 2 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each, we will send both these 14-karat Gold Filled Rings. One is smooth, and one prettily engraved. Sizes run up to 7. Be sure to state sizes. Remember, we send both rings.

How to Order a Ring—To get correct ring size measure from star at top of "Ring Measure" with a piece of stiff paper that fits the finger and goes over knuckles. The number that the paper reaches to is your size. Send number only, don't send slip of paper. We cannot exchange rings for other sizes when wrong size is given by club raiser, unless 10 cents is sent when ring is returned. 9 is our largest size in any ladies' ring.



Offer 16



Offer 16

Offer 286—VERY SPECIAL OFFER. Three Genuine Hand-Painted Pillow Tops; each top 22 inches square; excellent material, especially made for wear. Animal and floral designs. All three tops sent, delivery charges prepaid, on receipt of 2 yearly subscriptions.

Offer 46—One pair high-grade six-inch Steel Scissors, highly polished nickel-plated finish, for 2 subscribers.

Offer 45—One pair high-grade Nail Scissors, 2 subs.

Offer 44—One pair high-grade Buttonhole Scissors.

Offer 43—One pair high-grade Embroidery Scissors, with long, fine points suitable for fancy work. 2 subs.

Offer 330—Silver Toothpick or Match Holder, satin engraved, gold lined; neat bird design. Sent for 2 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each. We pay postage.

Offer 408—Two Silver Salt Shakers and One Pepper Shaker, quadruple plate, embossed work, well made, neatly finished; for getting 2 subscribers.

Offer 194—Small but neat Silver Sugar Bowl, quadruple plate, matching 195 Pitcher, for 2 subscribers.

Offer 195—Dainty little Silver Cream Pitcher, quadruple plate, matching in design 194; for 2 subscribers.

Offer 211—Rogers At Sugar Shell, Oxford design—2 subs.

Offer 212—Rogers At Cream Ladle, Oxford design—2 subs.

Offer 213—Rogers At Pickle Fork, Oxford design—2 subs.

Offer 222—Rogers At Butter Knife, Oxford design—2 subs.

Offer 216—Rogers At Cold Meat Fork, Oxford design—for getting 2 subscribers.

Offer 189—Boys' Jack Knife, with two good, strong steel blades; excellent value. 2 subscribers.

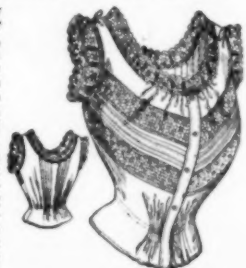
Offer 147—Handsome Table Cover, 36 inches square, very pretty design, fringed edge. Splendid value. Any color.

Offer 148—Beautiful Lambrequin, 72 inches by 18 inches, with fringed edge, handsomely decorated with flowers, in gold tinsel effect; exceptionally good value. Any color.

Offer 453—Handsome 14-kt. Gold Filled Chain, suitable for a locket, for 2 subscribers.

Offer 107—Silver Cup, large size, quadruple plate, with highly burnished gold lining. Sent delivery charges prepaid on receipt of 2 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each.

Offer 451—This very attractive Corset Cover is made of fine cambric, edged about the top and armholes with fine torchon lace, one inch wide. The front has two rows of torchon insertion separated by a band of four hemstitched tucks. The back is plain with under-arm seam and just enough fullness at waistline to make a neat-fitting Corset Cover. It is exceptionally well made and finished, and is sent free for getting only 2 subscriptions at 50 cents.



FREE---Any of the Handsome Premiums on This Page---ALL FREE

We offer a complete line of this celebrated cutlery—Free for very small clubs. Each piece is stamped Rogers AA. The design is the well-known pretty Oxford. If you cannot secure enough subscriptions see special rule on next page. This silverware must not be confused with the cheap silverware usually offered as premiums. All the tableware we offer is made by the manufacturers of the celebrated 1847 Rogers Tableware.



Illustration of Oxford Design.

Offer 221—Half-Dozen Rogers AA Silver Teaspoons, Oxford design. Sent free, charges prepaid, for getting only 4 subscriptions at 50 cents each.

Offer 205—Half-Dozen Rogers AA Tableknives, with smooth and beautiful steel handles and blades, heavily plated with pure silver. Sent on receipt of 9 yearly subscriptions. We prepay delivery charges.

Offer 209—Half-Dozen Rogers AA Silver Tablespoons, Oxford design. Sent on receipt of 8 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each. We prepay delivery charges.

Offer 208—Half-Dozen Rogers AA Silver Tableforks, Oxford design. Sent on receipt of 8 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each. We prepay delivery charges.

Offer 210—Half-Dozen Rogers AA Silver Dessertspoons, Oxford design. Sent on receipt of 8 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each. We prepay delivery charges.

Offer 206—Half-Dozen Rogers AA Silver Fruit Knives, Oxford design, for 9 subscriptions. We prepay delivery.

Offer 217—Rogers AA Large Berry Spoon, Oxford design. Sent on receipt of 4 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each. We prepay delivery charges.

Offer 259—Rogers Large Gravy Ladle, Oxford design. Sent on receipt of 4 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each. We prepay delivery charges.

The Rollman Food Chopper



Offer 73M—Food Chopper, the well-known ROLLMAN; easy to turn; easy to open and clean; feeds all the food through the cutters, there is no waste. Chops one pound of raw or cooked meat per minute, fish, vegetables, fruits, nuts, etc. Small, but does the work. Has four steel cutters; coarse, medium, fine and nut butter cutters. Sent on receipt of 5 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each. We prepay delivery charges. See special rule.

Offer 387—Handsome Table Cloth, every thread guaranteed pure imported linen. This is really a very beautiful cloth of fine quality. Size 6 feet 6 inches by 5 feet 7 inches. Has 7-inch hemstitched drawn-work border. Given for only 8 subscriptions. We prepay delivery charges.

Offer 264—Pure Linen Sideboard Cover, 16 inches wide, 54 inches long; has 2-inch drawnwork hemstitched border. Sent on receipt of 3 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each. We prepay delivery charges.



Offer 235—One Pair of Kid Gloves, in black, white, gray or tan. The gloves we offer are the celebrated MEYER'S MAKE, known throughout the entire United States for their reliability. Every pair guaranteed. Sent prepaid on receipt of 6 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each. Be sure to state size and color desired. All sizes up to 7½. When size 8 is desired we can send only black.

Offer 188—Heavy, Pure White Marcellines Bed Spread, full size, being over 7 feet long and almost 7 feet wide; made of 3-ply yarn, both warp and filling. The design is a handsome one and the quality most excellent. This beautiful white spread will be sent for securing only 7 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each.

Offer 10—VERY SPECIAL—Pure Silk Ladies' SHAWL, over 2 feet 6 inches square, medallion embroidered effect, neat scalloped edges. Choice of all black or all white. Sent delivery charges prepaid to any address in the United States for only 4 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each.

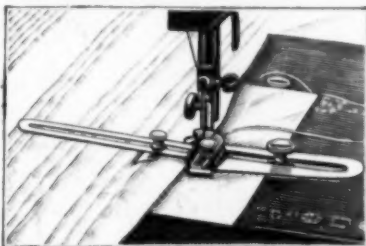
Offer 144—Large Wool Shawl of excellent quality, 1½ yards long, 3 feet 6 inches wide, with neat fringe, very comfortable for all seasons of the year—especially when the air feels chilly. Choice of black, white, pale blue, red or cream white. Sent delivery charges prepaid for getting 6 subscribers at 50 cents each.

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to be given away by us on Dec. 10, 1907, to club-raisers sending the most subscriptions before that date. Write at once for particulars.

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Have You a Sewing Machine? If You Have You Need the Magic Ticker



Offer 62—This Ticker fits all machines; is easily put on or taken off; has no spring to break; cannot get out of order; does not touch the foot or feed of machine; does not cut, pull or stretch the goods. Tucks any quality of material equally well. Makes the smallest pin tuck to the largest tuck. Will last a lifetime. Tucks silks, flannels, wools, without creasing, basting or measuring. If you have a sewing machine you require one of these Tickers. We will send one Magic Ticker, delivery charges prepaid, to any address in the United States, to any lady sending us 2 yearly subscriptions for MCCALL'S MAGAZINE at 50 cents each. One of the subscriptions may be your own, new or renewal.



Offer 63—Little Wonder Ruffler and Braider for all kinds of gathering, single or double. Superior to any other Ruffler for shirring as the lines can be run close together with perfect ease. Absolutely reliable. Sent postage prepaid for sending 1 new or renewal subscription for MCCALL'S MAGAZINE (your own if you like) and 10 cents added money.

SPECIAL COMBINATION OFFER:—Above Ticker and Ruffler both for 3 subscriptions.

Offer 250—Gold Finished Comb and Brush Set, sent delivery charges prepaid on receipt of 4 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each. Brush has fine bristles and handsome enameled back, with floral decoration. An exceptionally neat set.

Offer 26—Large Sized Wrist Bag. Very latest style, 8 inches wide, several compartments inside purse for small change, well made of good leather, of up-to-date shape. Sent delivery charges prepaid for getting 4 subscribers for MCCALL'S MAGAZINE at 50 cents each.

Offer 243—Large Stamping Outfit, containing 140 new and attractive designs for embroidery work, including 3 complete alphabets—suitable for all styles of fancy work, centerpieces, doilies, tray covers, piano scarfs, sofa pillows, etc., etc. With each offer is included one pair of the famous Business Embroidery Hoops with felt cushions and a complete outfit of stamping materials. Everything sent for getting only 3 subscribers for MCCALL'S MAGAZINE at 50 cents each.



Offer 325—This most stylish Black Undershirt will be forwarded, delivery charges prepaid anywhere in the United States, to any person who sends us 7 new or renewal yearly subscriptions for MCCALL'S MAGAZINE at 50 cents each. Skirt is made of rich, heavy mercerized black sateen; silk finish; 12-inch plaited flounce finished with a bias ruffle on which are two rows of strapping, with dust ruffle underneath. Your own subscription counts as one if not already sent.

Offer 531—Every amateur and professional dressmaker requires a Skirt Gage. It's a necessity if you wish to adjust the height or length of skirts perfectly. All the worry caused by trying to get a skirt to hang evenly is avoided by the use of this excellent device. The very best ladies' tailors and dressmakers in New York City use this Skirt Gage. Sent delivery charges prepaid to any address in the United States, to any lady sending 3 yearly subscribers for MCCALL'S MAGAZINE at 50 cents each.



Offer 140—Lady's Umbrella, 26-inch; made of finest quality union taffeta; steel rod; beautiful pearl handle, mounted in sterling silver; straight or hooked handle, as preferred. A most excellent umbrella, that we know will give entire satisfaction as to appearance as well as wear. Sent to any lady or miss who sends us 9 subscribers for MCCALL'S MAGAZINE at 50 cents each.

Offer 150—Wool Smyrna Rug, very high grade, in floral, Oriental or animal design, 5 feet long, 2½ feet wide; reversible. These rugs are handsome in appearance and wear well. Sent for securing the small club of 10 subscribers.

Offer 89—All Lace White Bed Spread and Two All Lace White Shams to Match. Spread is over 7½ feet long and over 5½ feet wide. The lace shams are each 3 feet square. This is a magnificent premium and one of the best we offer. Sent for only 9 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each.

Offer 36—Gold Trimmed 55-Piece Dinner Set; each piece is full size and trimmed in gold, with a very pretty floral decoration. This set consists of one dozen Cups and Saucers, one dozen Dinner Plates, half-dozen Butter Dishes, half-dozen Preserve Dishes, one covered Vegetable Dish, one large Meat Platter (10 inch), one medium Meat Platter (8 inch), one Slop Bowl, one Pickle Dish, one Pie Dish. Sent for securing only 15 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each.

Offer 35—Gold Lined 10-Piece Toilet Set, consisting of Basin, Ewer and all the usual pieces; each piece is beautifully decorated with flowers and trimmed with gold; very latest shaped ewer. Sent for securing only 15 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each.

Offer 76—One Pair of Curtains, in Scotch lace effect. Sent for getting only 2 subscriptions at 50 cents each. Each curtain is 2½ yards long and 2 feet 6 inches wide, with neat border and center of good quality net. Postage on each pair you order 15 cents extra.

Offer 78—One Pair of Curtains, in Irish lace effect. Sent for getting only 4 subscriptions at 50 cents each. Each curtain is 3 yards long and 40 inches wide. We offer a very pretty design in this curtain. Postage on each pair you order 20 cents extra. See picture in May Magazine.

Offer 450—Magnificent Lace Door Panel, made on very best quality cable net, beautiful figured center. Size, 4½ feet long by 3 feet wide; can be made to fit any door. Given for only 4 subscriptions for MCCALL'S MAGAZINE. We prepay delivery charges. See picture in May Magazine.

Offer 141—Handsome Couch Cover, in Persian striped effect, sent for 6 yearly subscriptions; 3 yards long 1½ yards wide; tassel fringe all around. Made up in neat combination of stripes; red, blue and green alternating.

Offer 37—We have just purchased an enormous supply of handsome white and gold 35-piece Breakfast or Tea Sets at such a low price that we are able to make the above wonderful offer. Each set consists of a half-dozen white and gold Tea Cups and Saucers, a half-dozen 8-inch Plates, a half-dozen 5-inch Fruit or Oatmeal Dishes, 1 Dish 11 inches long by 8½ inches wide, 1 full size Sugar Bowl, 1 full size Cream Pitcher, 1 10-inch Bread Plate, and a half-dozen Butter Plates. All the pieces are of beautiful white ware trimmed with gold in medallion effect. Each set will be carefully packed in a box and shipped on receipt of the small club of 12 yearly subscribers for MCCALL'S MAGAZINE at 50 cents each. See special rule.



Offer 230—Highest grade Fountain Pen, fitted with 14-karat solid gold pen, and the only perfect feeding device known. Barrel is made of finest quality, beautifully polished hard rubber. State whether you wish lady's or gentleman's style. We guarantee this pen for one year. Sent for only 4 yearly subscriptions at 50 cents each. See special rule. We prepay delivery charges.

Offer 378—Ladies' 14-karat pure gold filled Signet Ring, beautifully polished; very neat and always fashionable. This very pretty ring will be hand engraved with one or two initials free of charge and sent by mail prepaid for securing only 3 subscriptions at 50 cents each. Please be very careful to state initials plainly and give correct size, as we cannot exchange signet ring if you give wrong size.



Offer 30—Stone Baby Ring, 14-karat gold filled. The stones are ruby, turquoise and pearl, and make an exceptionally neat combination. This Baby Ring will be sent on receipt of 1 yearly subscription for MCCALL'S MAGAZINE at 50 cents and 10 cents extra. Send 60c for subscription and Ring. Delivery charges prepaid.

Offer 170—Ladies' or Misses' Turquoise Ring, 14-karat gold filled and of the very latest production. The band across consists of 3 French pearls with a turquoise inlaid on each side. At the top and bottom of the band there is a large turquoise and a brilliant. Sent on receipt of 4 yearly subscriptions for MCCALL'S MAGAZINE. We prepay delivery charges. Do not fail to give correct size.



A Whole Page of Beautiful Furs---All Free

By getting a few of your friends and neighbors to subscribe for McCall's Magazine for one year at 50 cents—Free Pattern to every subscriber—you can obtain, without any charge, any Fur on this page. If you cannot get all the subscribers we ask for the Fur you want, see special rule at foot of this page. Also see instructions for club raisers at top of page 270. WE PREPAY DELIVERY CHARGES ON ALL FURS TO ANY PART OF THE UNITED STATES.



Coney Fur Cravat

Fur 258—Very Stylish Coney Fur Cravat, black or brown, 5 feet long, can be worn two or three different ways; trimmed with neat chenille cord ends, and lined with satin. Sent delivery charges prepaid for getting 11 subscribers at 50 cents each. See special rule at foot of page.

Misses' Set

Fur 80—Misses' Brown or White Set (for young ladies 14 to 18 years old), exactly like picture, cravat is 4½ feet long, with white fur insertion, as shown; lined with satin. Pillow muff matches boa. Sent delivery charges prepaid for getting 14 subscribers at 50 cents each. See special rule at foot of page.

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Brush Tail Coney Fur Boa

Fur 225—Extra Long Black or Brown Brush Tail Coney Fur Boa, over 6 feet long, with large brush tail ends; silk fasteners and girdle. Sent delivery charges prepaid for getting 13 subscribers at 50 cents each. See special rule below.

Child's Set

Fur 227—Child's White Angora Set (muff and boa); muff has gold plated purse on top, and long silk ribbon to go round neck of child. Scarf is silk lined. This pretty little set is suitable for child up to 6 years of age, and will be sent, delivery charges prepaid, for getting only 6 subscribers at 50 cents each. See special rule at foot of page.

227



Pillow Shaped Muff

Fur 230—Latest Pillow Shaped Glossy Black or Brown Muff, of selected fur; satin lined, with silk cord hanger. This muff in black matches any black scarf we offer, or in brown matches any brown scarf we offer. Sent delivery charges prepaid for getting 11 subscribers at 50 cents each. See special rule at foot of page.

225



230

Free Pattern
to Every
Subscriber



224

Brook Mink Set

Fur 224—Genuine, Beautiful, Soft Brown Brook Mink Set, muff and boa. Boa is 4½ feet long and has genuine head, and set is exactly like picture. Boa sent delivery charges prepaid for getting 24 subscribers. Muff prepaid for 22 sub's. Complete set prepaid for getting 45 subscribers. See special rule.



226

Isabella Bear Boa

223

Fur 223—Magnificent Dark Brown or Black Isabella Bear Boa, over 8 feet long, exactly like picture; very full, with neat chain clasp. Sent delivery charges prepaid for getting 21 subscribers at 50 cents each. See special rule at foot of page.



Coney Fur Boa

Fur 220—Coney Fur Boa, like picture, 4 feet long, made up very neatly in brown or black glossy French coney fur. Has chain clasp and 3 tails on each side. Sent delivery charges prepaid for getting 5 subscribers at 50 cents each. The most popular fur we have ever offered. See special rule at foot of page.

Fur Boa with Muff

Offer 527—Girls' Handsome Chinchilla Fur Boa with Muff. Boa is 2½ feet long, and lined with satin. Muff is trimmed with head, is flat shaped and has silk ribbon to go over head of child. An exceptionally pretty set of smooth, beautiful gray fur, suitable for girl between 7 and 13 years of age. Sent delivery prepaid for getting 12 subscribers at 50 cents each. See special rule at foot of page.



229

Fur Boa

Fur 226—Handsomeness Black or Brown Fur Boa, extra long (8 feet) and very nice and heavy; 3 tails on each side, and two silk ornaments with silk cord girdle; exactly like picture (muff 230 matches this boa). Sent delivery charges prepaid for getting 25 subscribers at 50 cents each. See special rule at foot of page.

FREE PATTERN
TO EVERY
SUBSCRIBER



527

SPECIAL RULE FOR FURS AND ALL OUR OTHER PREMIUMS.

If you cannot get all the subscribers we ask, for any premium you want, send 20 cents in cash instead of each subscriber you are short; for instance, Fur 229 is offered for 5 subscribers, or for 4 subscribers and 20 cents, or 3 subscribers and 40 cents, or 2 subscribers and 60 cents, or 1 subscriber and 80 cents; and so on for all premiums.

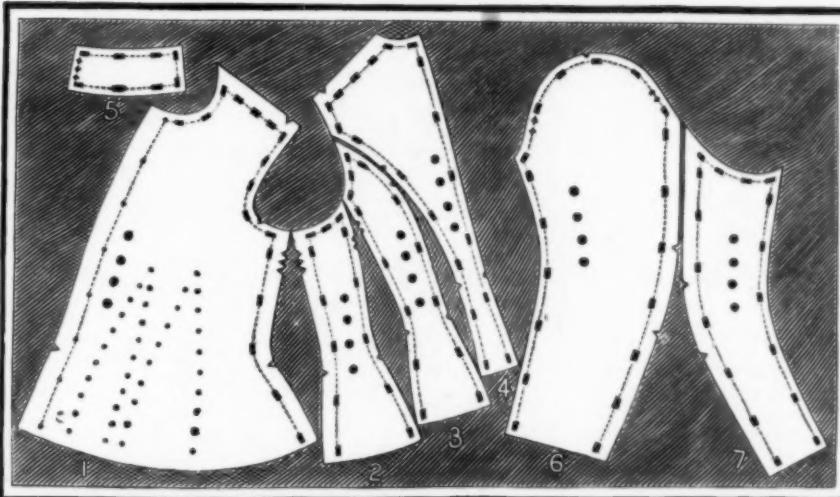


THE McCALL PATTERNS

THE SIMPLEST MOST EASILY PUT TOGETHER AND BEST FITTING PATTERNS IN THE WORLD.

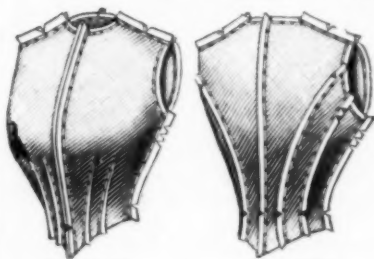


James McCall
A fac-simile of this signature appears on all McCALL PATTERNS.



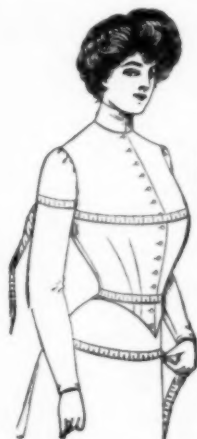
James McCall
A fac-simile of this signature appears on all McCALL PATTERNS.

The above is a fac-simile of THE McCALL (model) PATTERN with perforations (—) showing SEAM ALLOWANCES without waste of material; the same perforations also show the BASTING AND SEWING LINES, features not found in any other pattern.



FRONT VIEW BACK VIEW
LINING READY FOR FITTING

McCALL PATTERNS are the simplest paper patterns in the world to understand and put together.



Position of Tape for Taking the Bust, Waist, Sleeve and Hip Measures

All McCall Patterns are easy to understand and put together; no possibility of a mistake if directions are followed. Crosses (+), perforations (o), notches (v), etc., indicate exact position of waistline, lucks, pleats and gathers, on McCall Patterns. Distinct perforations indicate seam allowances, extra allowance being made on shoulder and under-arm seams for possible alterations. These are special features helpful to the amateur dressmaker. An interesting article on dressmaking will be found on the last page of The McCall Large Catalogue. The Large Catalogue also contains over 1200 illustrations of designs for ladies', misses', girls', children's and boys' garments, including styles that are in vogue from month to month. Ask for it at the pattern counter. Sent postpaid for 20 cents, throughout the United States and Colonies.

- No. 1 indicates—the front.
 - No. 2 indicates—the under-arm piece.
 - No. 3 indicates—the side-back piece.
 - No. 4 indicates—the back.
 - No. 5 indicates—the collar.
 - No. 6 indicates—the upper-sleeve piece.
 - No. 7 indicates—the under-sleeve piece.
- The line of small perforations (g) near edge in front, piece No. 1, indicates the return for a hem.

The quantity of material, trimming, lining, etc., required is printed on the envelope of each McCall Pattern.

The following Symbols are used on McCall Patterns wherever necessary

- Notches (v) show how the pattern is to be put together and also indicate the waistline.
- Large Perforations (o) show how to lay the pattern on the straight of the material.
- Long Perforations (—) show the seam allowances and the basting and sewing lines.
- One Cross and a Perforation (+o) show where the garment is to be pleated.
- Two Crosses (++) show where the garment is to be gathered.
- Three Crosses (+++) show edge to be placed on a fold when cutting.

The Correct Way to Take Measurements for McCall Patterns

- Ladies' Garments Requiring Bust Measure**—Pass the tape around the body over the fullest part of the bust—about one inch below armhole—a little higher in the back—draw closely, not too tight.
- Waist Measure**—Pass the tape around the waist.
- Hip Measure**—Adjust the tape six inches below the waist.
- Sleeve**—Pass the tape around the muscular part of the arm—about one inch below the armhole (this is for the lining sleeve only).
- Length of Waist**—Adjust the tape at center-back from neck to waistline.
- Misses', Girls' and Children's Garments** should be measured by the directions given for ladies.
- Men's and Boys' Garments**—Coats, Vests, etc.—Pass the tape under the arms and around the fullest part of the breast.
- For Trousers**—Pass the tape around the waist, also measure the inside leg seam.
- For Shirts, etc.**—Pass the tape around the neck and allow one inch more for size of neckband.

OBSERVE the fine proportions, artistic curves, French darts and beautifully shaped front. All

McCall Patterns are cut and fitted after this Model



COMPLETE LINING FINISHED

and if proper size is selected, a beautiful and perfect-fitting garment will be the result.



Notice position of tape on the back.....

Position of Tape Slightly Higher on the Back for Bust Measure, also for Waist and Hip Measures

THE McCALL COMPANY

236 to 246 West 37th Street, NEW YORK

BRANCH OFFICES:

186-188 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.
1426 Howard St., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
61-63 Albert St., TORONTO, CANADA.

Rubens

For Infants, Misses



No Buttons



No Trouble

Patent Nos. 828,989—509,233

Shirt

and Women



A Word to Mothers

The Rubens Shirt is a veritable life preserver. No child should be without it. It affords full protection to lungs and abdomen, thus preventing colds and coughs, so fatal to a great many children. Get the Rubens Shirt at once. Take no other, no matter what any unprogressive dealer may say. If he doesn't keep it, write to us. The Rubens Shirt has gladdened the hearts of thousands of mothers. We want it accessible to all the world. Made to fit from birth to any age.

Made also in
All Sizes



Beware of
Imitations!

For Misses and Women

The Rubens Shirt is so easily adjusted and fits so snugly to the form that it proves particularly effective in guarding from cold and protecting the health of invalids, those enfeebled by age, or others who are delicate.

Manufactured
by **RUBENS & MARBLE**



The Genuine Rubens
Shirt has this signature stamped on
every garment—

Rubens

The Rubens Shirt is made in cotton, merino (half wool and half cotton), wool, silk and wool, and all silk, to fit from birth to any age. Sold at dry-goods stores. Circulars, with price list, free.

99 Market Street, CHICAGO

Home Remedies

CURE FOR SLEEPLESSNESS.—Sleeplessness on a cold night is often caused by the head, which is exposed, being cold while the rest of the body is warm. In nine cases out of ten if a silk handkerchief is put over the head it will induce the much-desired sleep.

BAD cuts and burns sometimes happen in the kitchen, so it is well to know of handy remedies. To stop the bleeding of a bad cut, apply finely powdered rice or flour to the wound. If soft soap is to be had it will ease the pain of a burn at once.

Those who suffer from stoutness should take plenty of exercise; never eat potatoes or bread, no suet or fat, and never eat and drink at the same time. Thin biscuits or toast may be taken, and never touch milk or beer. If this is persevered with, a satisfactory result will follow.

CHILDREN under eighteen months of age should not be given bread and butter except in very small quantities. When given, the bread should be cut as thinly as possible. Children under two years of age are generally better without any meat, though gravy or beef tea may be given with vegetables for dinner. No feeding between meals should ever be allowed.

The Girl who Succeeds

SHE has so much to do that she has no time for morbid thoughts.

She never thinks for a moment that she is not attractive, nor forgets to look as charming as possible.

She is considerate of the happiness of others, and it is reflected back to her as a looking-glass.

She never permits herself to grow old, for by cultivating all the graces of heart, brain, and body, age does not come to her.

She awakens cheerfully in the morning and closes her eyes thankfully at night.

She believes that life has some serious work to do, and that the serious work lies very close to the homely, everyday duties, and that kind words cost nothing.

She is always willing to give suggestions that will help some less fortunate one over the bad places in life's journey.

She is ever ready to talk about a book, a picture or a play, rather than permit herself to indulge in idle words about another.

She is her own sweet, unaffected, womanly self; therein lies the secret of her popularity, of her success.

BE sure to mention MCCALL'S MAGAZINE when writing to advertisers.

Hints to Mothers

NEVER let a child sob itself to sleep. Onions in any form are good for children.

A hair mattress is better than a feather bed. Oil of cloves will often cure an aching tooth. To insure pure water for drinking purposes, boil it.

When a child refuses to eat, let him have his own way.

A little borax in baby's bath water is good for its skin.

Mustard plasters made with the white of an egg do not blister.

Cats carry sore throats and diphtheria from house to house.

If a child's clothes catch fire, instantly roll him on the floor.

ESCALLOPED APPLES.—Cover the bottom of a baking-dish with buttered crumbs of fresh bread, put a layer of sliced tart apples over them, sprinkle with sugar, nutmeg and lemon juice, then add another layer of the buttered crumbs, and continue so until the dish is full. Cover the top with the buttered crumbs and bake. Serve with sugar and cream.

THERE are more MCCALL PATTERNS sold in the United States than of any other make.

W.B. CORSETS



**Erect
Form
753**

A decidedly attractive model for the average figure. Shaped somewhat higher in the bust and longer over the abdomen than previous types of Erect Form Corsets.

A perfect garment to insure ideal results from fashions now in vogue. Made of white and drab coutil, hose supporters front and sides. Sizes 18 to 30.

Price \$1.00



**Nuform
Model
406**

The woman of medium figure will find in Nuform 406 an ideal all-over fit. The deep hip, ending in an unbonded apron extension, is a unique feature of this model which overcomes, completely, the slightest tendency towards unshapely hips. The bust is medium high.

The materials are white and drab coutil, also made in white batiste, with hose supporters on front and sides. Trimmings with lace and ribbon. Sizes 19 to 30.

Price \$1.50

Also made at \$2.00 and \$3.00



**Nuform
Model
403**

This corset is designed to give that chicness and charm of figure of which the Gibson girl is the chief exponent. Suitable for either average or slender types. This model is long above the waist, producing a perfectly straight effect down the front of the figure. Made of white and drab coutil, also in white batiste. Trimmings with lace and ribbon. Hose supporters front and sides. Sizes 18 to 30.

Price \$1.00

Also made at \$1.50

W. B. Reduso Corset For Large Women

Is simple in construction, demonstrating the absolute uselessness of binding straps and harness-like devices, hitherto employed in the making of corsets for over-fleshy women.

The wearer of a W. B. Reduso Corset enjoys the same ease and fit and freedom of movement expected of slenderer models and with it the graceful figure and attractive lines so much desired. This splendid result is attained by a soft apron extension which reaches down over the abdomen and hips and moulds the over-developed proportions into shapely outlines.

REDUSO STYLE 750—
(For tall stout women), which is illustrated above, is built as per description with medium high bust. Made of a durable coutil, in white or drab. Hose supporters front and sides. Sizes 22 to 36.

PRICE \$3.00

Ask any dealer anywhere to show you any of the above models pictured here and the many other styles somewhat similar, which are equally attractive.

WEINGARTEN BROTHERS
377-379 Broadway, N. Y.

REDUSO STYLE 760—
(For short stout women), is the same as style 750 except that the bust is somewhat lower all around. Made of white and drab coutil. Hose supporters front and sides. Sizes 24 to 36.

PRICE \$2.00



**Nuform
Model
446**

The unique designing of this corset makes it the perfect model for well-developed figures. The gore lines run backwards, which construction restrains undue development below the back. Medium high bust, long hips, and extra long back. Made of an excellent quality of white coutil or batiste,

elaborately trimmed with lace and ribbon. Hose supporters on front and sides. Sizes 19 to 30.

Price \$2.00

Also made at \$3.00

The Youth's Companion

THE BEST PAPER FOR FAMILY READING.
IT COMES EVERY WEEK THE YEAR ROUND.

The fifty-two issues of the volume for 1908 will give for \$1.75 an amount of good reading equivalent to twenty 400-page books of fiction, science, biography or travel ordinarily costing \$1.50 each. The contents will include

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350 *Articles*

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1000 *Up-to-Date Notes*

on Current Events and Discoveries and Inventions in Nature and Science.

2000 *One-Minute Stories*

—including Anecdotes, Miscellany and Humor. The Weekly Health Article, The Children's Page, Timely Editorials, etc.



Among the Three Hundred Contributors to the new volume will be Men and Women of marked achievements in Statesmanship, in Education, in Diplomacy, in Travel, in Science, in Literature, in Law, in Medicine. The contents of The Companion are chosen with a view to interest all tastes and ages. The father as well as the son will enjoy the tales of adventure, the mother will renew her girlhood in the stories for girls, while the paper always abounds in stories, long and short, which may be read aloud in the most varied family group to the keen pleasure of all.

Sample Copies of the Paper and Illustrated Announcement for 1908 will be sent free to any address.

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